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COVER at Rs. 5 each.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. IV NO. 62 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden	Tons.
19th March	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
26th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th ,,	Mandala ..	9000	....	..
7th May	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th ,,	Nagova ..	7000	....	..
21st ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th ,,	Sardinia ..	7000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
9th March	Nagova ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000
24th ,,	Namur ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000
6th April	Nankin'. ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
20th ,,	Novara ..	7000	Kashmir ..	9000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
14th Mar.	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
17th ,,	Dwarka ..	Karachi and P. Gulf fast mail.
18th ,,	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with Chakla at Karachi for Gulf passengers only.
6th April.	Dilwara ..	East Africa via Mozmugao

For later on arrival of English mail steamer.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Moyori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi.	3773	7th March	17th March
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki ..	3801	14th March	24th March
Rangoon Maru	T. Kusano ..	5348	20th March	1st April.
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki.	4173	30th March	11th April.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura ..	4166	3rd April	15th April.
Yoboshi Maru.	S. Kishimoto	4098	14th April	26th April
Penang Maru .	S. Muradzumi	5280	17th April	29th April.
Bombay Maru.	Y. Kobayashi	4625	1st May	15th May.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAma,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki ..	9th March	18th March
Kunajiri Maru	4058	K. Sakurai ..	2nd Apr.	12th April.
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe.	9th ,,	18th ,,

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

23, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs. Lavatories. Urinals. Bathroom Fittings etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	27th Apr.	25th Ap
City of Birmingham .	A & C	7500	15th May.	13th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	700
Liverpool	600	900	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co,, Ltd.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000

Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR	GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE	PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK	DRIVING
ACCIDENT	ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

14, Church Gate St. BOMBAY
(P. O. Box 118)

Manager for India.—G. M. ROSE.

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familiar with Stearns' Headache Cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone in another. C-2

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay. about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	5th Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th ,, ,,
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd ,, ,,
SS. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April ,,
S.S. Tassilia	5091	R. Erskine	16th May ,,

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

83-85, *MEDOWS STREET* } *BOMBAY.*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* }

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liuoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien	(Australia)
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angles	New York	Tsingtau
(Cal. U. S. A)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
	Pekin	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI, BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges. particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21 541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala. Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta). Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kawala Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Tuiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribers in the event of his wife predeceasng him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

AN ENGLISH LADY living on the Bunder, can supply excellent outside meals. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1051

WANTED

WANTED—To purchase serviceable household furniture, horses, carriages, etc., in small lots or in quantity. Apply to Box No. 30, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3367

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a Motor Car driver. Excellent testimonials. Willing to start on a moderate salary. Apply to PATHAN, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1040

WANTED by educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French, also tuition by correspondence, and translations undertaken. M. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1039

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage or half passage to England in March." Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

WANTED—A MARRIED COUPLE or two PAYING GUESTS in a well appointed flat on Wodehouse Road. All modern conveniences and excellent cuisne. Apply to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1031

REQUIRED immediately one SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Only thoroughly efficient Stenographers need apply. Salary Rs. 100 p.m.

Apply with copies of testimonials to F. W. A. PRIDEAUX, A. J. C. Nagpur, C. P. 1003

THE LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM, Sanawar, Simla Hills—WANTED a MATRON for the Workroom. Girls' School. Knowledge of cutting and sewing. Apply stating age and religion and enclosing testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL, Sanawar. 1000

WANTED—A duly qualified SECOND CLASS HEALTH OFFICER, on a salary of Rs. 150—10—300; for the Pandharpur Municipality. Applications, stating age, caste and qualifications and the year in which special course was undertaken should be sent to the undersigned before the 25th March, 1916.

(Sd.) G. B. JAGADE,
Vice President,
Pandharpur Municipality.
Pandharpur, 6th March, 1916. 3427

WANTED—A full-time LOCAL AUDITOR for the Sukkur Municipality on a salary of Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 by an annual increment of Rs. 5. Only those, who possess vast experience and knowledge of accounts, need apply. Preference will however be given to one who has passed a recognized examination of Accountancy. Each applicant should specifically mention his educational qualifications, and past experience, and age and nationality, and send copies of his credentials. Applications will be received by the PRESIDENT SUKKUR MUNICIPALITY, upto 31st March, 1916. 3408

WANTED—1. An L.C.E., with experience of at least three years for the post of Assistant Engineer on a monthly salary of Rs. 80, rising to Rs. 120 by an annual increment of Rs. 10 and horse allowance Rs. 15.

2. A Sub-Overseer on a monthly pay of Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 35 by an annual increment of Re. 1 and horse allowance of Rs. 15.

Candidates should apply to the Municipal Commissioner stating their age and qualifications with copies of certificates, on or before the 25th March, 1916.

J. A. SHILLIDY,
Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Ahmedabad.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 10th March, 1916. 1002

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG.—Applications are invited for the post of PORT ENGINEER for the Port of Chittagong. Monthly pay Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 1,000 by six equal annual increments of Rs. 50 each, plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem and free quarters.

2. Candidates must have previous experience in dock, harbour or tidal river works and should possess an Engineering Degree of some recognized university or be a corporate member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

3. Application stating age with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 31st March, 1916.

4 The successful applicant will be offered a three years' agreement and will be required to pass a medical examination for fitness.

E. GEAKE,
Chairman, Port Commissioners.
Chittagong, the 29th February, 1916. 1001

WANTED

WANTED an experienced and trained Irrigation SURVEYOR, on Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100. Apply to the DIWAN, Dhar State. 1004

WANTED.—Wholesale dealers or Agents for the famous "Lotus Brand" Mango-preserves—fresh, delicious cheap. Liberal terms. Preserving Co., Malda, Bengal. 3472

WANTED.—From March 22nd to May 31st capablo overseer for seeting out masonry; Salary Rs. 150 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 779 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3471

WANTED CHEAP—A good second-hand roomy VIS-A-VIS, with broad roomy front seat, rubber tyres to seat four comfortably in thorough order.

Apply No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

WANTED.—A MOTOR MECHANIC to take charge of repairs, etc., of 6 to 8 motors and thoroughly acquainted with electric generating plant with Crossby Engines and all kinds of wiring.

Pay Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150 by 10 rupees a year. Apply to—

DEWAN,
3479 Datia Bundelkhand, C.I.

FOR SALE

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 21. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3403

SINGER 2 3/4. FREE ENGINE MOTOR CYCLE, in excellent condition. Rs. 350 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1044

FOR SALE—FIRE-ENGINE, 12 h.-p., by Shand Mason and Co., in good working order. Apply to COTTON MANAGER, Colaba. 3476

FOR SALE.—A small concern (well-established, yielding about Rs. 50 per month, and capable of development), for Rs. 3,000. Apply to Box No. 780, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3474

REMOVAL CLEARANCE—199 pairs Gent's Black Box Calf Balmoral Walking Boots, Linen Lined, barktanned soles screwed on, toe capped, medium toe and fitting. In sizes, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10. Reduced to Rs. 3/15 per pair.

For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R. L.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612—5 Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1040

TO BE LET—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to "LANOULIE" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Appollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3354

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET.—On the Apollo Bunder, two rooms, fully-furnished bed room and sitting room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private entrance, separate bathrooms, W. C., etc. Apply to Box No. 4A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1050

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approving security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

NOTICES

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1916, at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1915.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To appoint directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.
The Century Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 14th to 23rd March 1916, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 24th February, 1916. 3480

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 30th March 1916 for the supply during the three official years ending 31st March 1919, of miscellaneous articles of stationery and drawing materials of which samples available can be seen, on application, at his office, Town Hall, where forms of Tender also can be obtained and the form of agreement can be seen.

2. Each Tender must be marked "Tender for the supply of miscellaneous articles of Stationery and Drawing Materials" and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 (fifty) which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the agreement. A deposit of Rs. 500 (five hundred) will also be required from the person whose tender is accepted for the due performance of the contract.

3. The undersigned will have no objection to accept Port Trust or Municipal Bonds as security deposit.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY,
Town Hall,
Bombay, 10th March 1916. 3469

NOTICE.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in the Schools Committee's Office, for the supply for a period of two years of furniture to the Municipal Schools on FRIDAY, the 31st March, 1916, from 12 noon to 4 p. m. (B. T.). No tenders will be received thereafter. Tenders should be handed over personally to the undersigned.

Printed forms giving the specifications will be supplied by this office. Sample articles may be seen at the Lord Harris Municipal Marathi School building, (situated at Carnac Road).

The person whose tender is accepted shall have to make a deposit of Rs. 2,000.

Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Re. 100, to be returned if the tender is not accepted.

There is no undertaking to accept the lowest tender.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 9th March, 1916. 3417

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, at 6 p.m. on FRIDAY, 31st March, 1916.

AGENDA.

1. To confirm the alterations to the Rules of Racing relating to the ageing of horses and ponies as passed at the General Meeting held at the Race Course, Mahaluxhmi on Saturday, the 26th February, 1916.
2. To discuss any other business brought forward.

J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
3456 Western India Turf Club.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—One complete Cotton Press of the Mercantile Press Co., Ld., situated at Bhavnagar with its Pucca Buildings. Particulars as under:—

Press made by Hozett.
Engine maker William Turner.
Boiler made by John Marshal & Co
21x7 working pressure 125 Pounds.

For further particulars apply:—

Agents.—MUNJEE NATHOOBHOY & Co.,
No. 133, Samuel Street, Mandvi, Bombay.
Bombay, 18th February, 1916. 3265

NOTICE.

MESSRS. LEACH & WEBORNY beg to inform their customers, that owing to the War and the consequent inability to guarantee the satisfactory dyeing of Dress Fabrics, etc. they have decided to discontinue their Dyeing Department from this date.

This will not affect the Cleaning Department, which will be continued as heretofore.

125, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Poona and Bsera.
8th March 1916. 3437.

NOTICES

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

TUESDAY, the 21st March, 1916, being a public holiday (Jamshedi Naoroz) Week-End return tickets will be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, 1916.

2. In the cases mentioned in paras (a), (b) (c) and (d) page 99 and foot note page 101 of the current Coaching Guide, the Week-End return tickets will be available for completion of the return journey by the trains and times specified, on Wednesday, the 22nd March, 1916.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st March, 1916. 262

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from 23rd March 1916, to 13th April, 1916 both days inclusive.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders will be held in London on 30th March 1916. 3470

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

(On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.)

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE ON THURSDAY THE 16TH INST. AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.

On THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their godown in Humum Street next to Messrs. Dukes' Soda Water Factory (where the furniture has been arranged for auction sale), the very valuable high class substantial and neatpolished household and office teak and blackwood furniture, consisting of dining tables dining chairs, double meatsafes, dinner waggons, sideboards, marble top centre tables, tapestry lined drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mahoganized artistic mirrored cabinets, easy and low chairs, rocking chairs, Curzon chairs, easels, square tiled and wooden top tonpoys, phonographs with records, fancy vases, office chairs, writing and office tables, ladies writing tables, bookstands, carpets, large size glass screens-single and double glass and Panel door almyrahs, rich iron and brass bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, dressing tables, marble topped washing tables, towel horses, baba easy chairs, dirty clothes baskets, umbrella stands, hatstands verandah benches, iron folding chairs for the garden, glassware, etc., etc.

The property of an English gentleman proceded Home including that of others.

The above is on view.

By order of the concerned:—

1 brougham carriage with red horse in good condition.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th March, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING OR CHAWLS AT PAREL ROAD, OPPOSITE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL
SUIT No. 1478 OF 1915.
KHATIZABIBI, widow of Abdul Latiff Jiteker and others
v/s
KUTBUDIN ABDUL LATIFF JITEKER and others.

Under instructions from the Receivers appointed in the above suit and with the concurrence of the Mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises THIS DAY TUESDAY the 14th day of March 1916, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), a valuable landed property of quit and ground rent tenure together with a range of buildings or chawls and tenements standing thereon situate on the West side of Parel Road, opposite the Sir J. J. Hospital containing by admeasurement 423 square yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 3702 and Municipal assessment E. Ward Nos. 2263 to 2365 and Street Nos. 714 to 718.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Khanderao Laud and Mehta, Attorneys for the plaintiffs at their office at 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 14th March, 1916.

Varieties of Choicest well known
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
PERFUMERY SOAPS
Toilette Requisites at Moderate Prices.
Up-country Orders by V.P.P.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,
47, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

AMUSEMENTS

"The biggest and best Serial yet."

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE—

"The biggest and best Serial yet."

ALSO SHOWING
1. The Human Bridges. V. Turn. 2. Pathe's Gazette; latest 3. Wiffles puts his foot into it. Comedy 2 parts.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. nightly. POPULAR PRICES.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
Commencing Thursday, 16th March, at 9-45 p.m. sharp.
Maurice E. Bandman presents
THE GREAT GOLDIN!
The World Master of Modern Magic.

GOLDIN is the greatest magician of the age and the quickest.
GOLDIN is the originator of 90 per cent of the greatest modern illusions.
GOLDIN was the personal friend of H. M. King Edward, and was visited 4 times in 8 nights at the Palace Theatre, London, by his Majesty.

The great spectacular pantomime entitled:—
"THE TIGER GOD"

A MOORISH ILLUSIONARY PHANTASY. The "acme" of Scenic Art and Elaborate illusion written and invented by HORACE GOLDIN, in which appears "LILY," a Bengal tigress, one of the finest specimens of this animal in existence.

Commencing Friday 17th March—2 Performances Daily!
PRICES.—{At 9-45 p. m.—Rs. 5 to As. 8. At 6-30 p. m.—Rs. 3 to As. 4 PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY
THE HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.
STILL ANOTHER PICTURE TRIUMPH
"THE HEART OF A MOTHER."
A wonderfully acted drama. A woman braves her husband's wroth in order to support her son's wife while he is fighting for France. At length, when the father meets his charming grandson and his son returns covered with glory all is forgiven.
THREE GREAT COMICS:
"A SHORT ENGAGEMENT"
How a rich uncle with fixed ideas on his nephew's marriage was duped into changing them.
"THE TENACIOUS SUITOR"
Clever tricks of a man to win the love of a charming widow, and how he finally succeeded.
"A FRIEND OF THE FAMILY"
The story of how an avaricious man played with love and lost the hand of the rich girl through his own fault. It is a case of the triumph of true love;
also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE
FIRST NEW ZEALANDER V. C.
SNIPING GERMANS
A HERO OF THE AIR
TEAMS OF ALASKAN DOGS
TRANSPORTING WOUNDED IN THE VOSGES.
LATEST AMERICAN DREADNOUGHT
The "OKLAHOMA" on her final test.
PERSONS DESIROUS OF LEARNING THE ARTS OF CRIMINALS WILL ABTAIN FROM ATTENDING CINEMA SHOWS OF ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BECAUSE THEY WILL BE DISAPPOINTED IN NOT FINDING THERE ANYTHING TO INTEREST THEM.
Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

SHOWING THIS WEEK
Seventh Instalment
THE BROKEN COIN
Prize drawings—
27th, 28th, 29th and 30th instant
One Class Every Day.
OLYMPIA CINEMA
Sandhurst Road, Tele. No. 1266.

SKATING RINK.
SATURDAY, 18th MARCH
DANCING & SKATING
SATURDAY, 25th March
SPORTS ON SKATES
SATURDAY, 8th APRIL
SKATING & DANCING.
FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.
All competitors can compete for prizes whether on or without skates.
Skating Carnival 9 to 10-30 p.m.
Dancing Carnival 10-30 p.m. to 12-30 a.m.

LAST WEEK.
Only 3 performances! Only 3 performances!
THE
GANDHARV NATAK MANDLI
PATRONIZED BY
H. H. The Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwar of Baroda.
Will perform in Marathi 3 performances only
AT
BOMBAY THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.
Enroute to Belgaum.
Wednesday, 15th March 1916
AT 8-30 P.M. (S. T.)
The Ever-Popular Comedy
'SAUBHADRA.'
Saturday, 18th March 1916
AT 8-30 P.M. (S. T.)
The Masterpiece Play
'VIDYAHARANA.'
Sunday, 19th March, 1916
AT 3 P.M. (S. T.)
The Welknown Play
'MRICHHAKATIKA.'
No repetition of plays this time.
Admission fees Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1, As. 12 & 8.
The Tickets may be had at Mandali's residence in Divecha Building (old Sevasadan office), opposite Nanashankersheth's Temple, Tardev (from to-day).

K. P. PANDIT,
Manager, G. N. Mandali.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali
GRANT ROAD
RIPON THEATRE
will present
GUPTA-MANJUSHA
On Wednesday, 15th Mar. 1916
At 9-0 P.M. (S. T.)
LOOK OUT SPECIALLY FOR
Saturday's Announcement.

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
Company, Limited
Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of
Geo. GORINGE, Esq., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond.)
Low rates, liberal conditions.
For particulars apply to:—
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.,
Managing Director:
68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

A week stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes as good that it has, to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure. D 4

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, March 11th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	3,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	800
,, Sales of East Indian ..	100
,, Imports	30,000
Mid. Americans	7.80—1
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.74+1

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Mar. 11th.

Total Imports 30,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
March	7.60	Unchanged.
March-April	7.60	
April-May	7.60	
May-June	7.60	
June-July	7.59	
July-Aug.	7.59	
Aug.-Sept.	7.53	
Sept.-Oct.	7.41	
Oct.-Nov.	7.38	
Nov.-Dec.	7.35	
Dec.-Jan.	7.32	
Jan.-Feb.	7.30	
Feb.-Mar.	7.30	
Mar.-April	7.30	

Liverpool, Mar. 13.

Opening Tone	—
Estimated Sales	—
Total Imports	20,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
March.	7.59	
Mar.-Apl.	7.58	
Apl.-May.	7.58	
May-June.	7.57	
June-July.	7.56	
July-Aug.	7.55	
Aug.-Sept.	7.48	—4
Sept.-Oct.	7.36	
Oct.-Nov.	7.32	
Nov.-Dec.	7.29	
Dec.-Jan.	7.2(	
Jan.-Feb.	7.24	
Feb.-Mar.	7.24	
Mar.-Apl.	7.24	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 11th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
March	7.63+3
Mar.-April	7.62+2
April-May	7.62+2
May-June	7.61+1
June-July	7.60+1
July-Aug.	7.59 Unchgd.
Aug.-Sept.	7.52—1
Sept.-Oct.	7.40—1
Oct.-Nov.	7.36—2
Nov.-Dec.	7.33—2
Dec.-Jan.	7.30—2
Jan.-Feb.	7.28—2
Feb.-March	7.28—2
Mar.-April	7.28—2

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 11th.

Months	To-day's Price.
Mar.	11.63 Unchgd.
May	11.77 Unchgd.
July	11.90+1

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 11th.

M.G. Bengal Good	5.75	Unchanged.
,, ,, Fully Good	5.90	
,, ,, Fine ..	6.05	
M.G. Bhownuggar, Good	6.19	
,, ,, Fully Good	6.33	
,, ,, Fine ..	6.48	
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	6.20	
,, ,, ,, Fine	6.50	
M.G. Broach, Good..	7.45	
,, ,, Fully Good	7.60	
,, ,, Fine ..	7.75	
,, Scinde Good	5.70	
,, ,, Fully Good	5.85	
,, ,, Fine	6.00	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, March 11th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	10,052,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	....
East Indian ,, ,,	....
American ,, ,,	4,123,000
Other ,, ,,	....
Total Sales	33,000
East Indian Sales	1,500
Total Speculation	2,000
,, Export	4,000
East Indian Export	100
,, ,, Stock	40,000
,, ,, Forwarded	2,300
,, ,, Actual Exports	100
,, ,, Imports	....
,, ,, Speculation	300
American Afloat	260,000
East Indian ,,	20,000
Total Afloat	329,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	16,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	10,000
,, ,, to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York May	11.77—10
Futures at New York July	11.95—10
Spot Cotton at New York	11.80—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.69 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans May	11.57—10
,, ,, July	11.78—11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¼
Demond Bills	4.76-30
Silver Commercial Bars	56¾

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 11th.

Bar Silver Spot	27 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th Aug. 1914.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½	Unchgd.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½	
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¾	
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5¾	
Interest day to day loans	4½	
,, 7 day market loans	4½	

Transfers on Bombay Rs 6,00,000 @ 1-4 5/32

Consols 2½ %	57⅞	Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½% nominal.	53⅛	
IndianStock 3½% Sterling Loan	80¾—⅛	
Government Securities 3%	69¼	Unchgd.

Exchange on London at Paris Francs 28.12 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 11th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87¼	Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£96¾	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Mar. 11th.

WHEAT.

Indian Wheat—No quotations.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½lbs. Mar. Sellers. 69

Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Not offered.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } March Paid 67/3

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley—Not offered.

SEEDS.

Linseed, Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apr. London Buyers 80

Toria Rapeseed.—March 71/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Mar.-April. Value 79/9

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Mar.-April. Sellers 74/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Mar.- Apr. Hull Nominal £13-15-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£129
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£102¼
Copper Braziers	£146
Yellow Metal	16
Hard Spelter Nomial	67¼
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£28-10-0
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-7-6

FREIGHT.

Coals: Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April. Sellers	3/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. Sellers	3/7½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta March-April	18/9
August-October	17/9
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi March-April	18/10½
August-October	17/10½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta March-April	20/9
August-October	19/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi March-April	20/10½
August-October	19/7½

Tone—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 13.

The market to-day opened steady with Good Broach quoted at Rs. 284 and has fluctuated about Re 1 throughout the day.

There has been little enquiry either from the bazaar or from shippers and no business of any importance has been reported.

Ready cotton was in poor demand.

We quote:—

G. Broach, 284.
F. K..Akola, 259.
F. G. Bengal, 214.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G.Broach	285	..	283	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals	..	222	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals	226	214	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab . ..	229	..	..	,,
M.G.Khandesh	246½	233	..	,,
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	272	..	..	,,
M.G. Nagpore	272	..	..	,,
M.G. Akola Khgm.. ..	258	..	..	,,
,, ,, ..	263/4	..	..	May 1916
M.G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M.G. Broach	282	..	..	Mar. 1916
H.G. Westerns	..	..	287	A/May ,,
M.G. ,, ...	..	..	296	,,
M.G. Miraj	..	..	317	,,
M.G. Compta	..	..	311	,,
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	315	,,

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 13th March, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	222	..	1/25 Jan. 17
Bengals (M.G.)	238	227	215	..	Ready & Mar.
	..	226	215	..	May
	..	231	..	..	..
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	219	209	..	Ready & Mar.
	..	224	..	..	May
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	243	234	..	Ready
	..	252	..	..	Mar.
	..	..	..	..	May
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	250	..	Ready
Barsee	..	..	232	..	Ready
Oomra M. G. (Fair-Staple)	..	257	249	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Akola-Kghm.	..	259	251	..	Ready & Mar.
Karaaja (M.G.)	..	265	..	..	May
	..	..	..	..	..
	..	259	251	..	Ready & Mar.
Comrawatee descriptions M.G.	..	262	..	..	..
Dharwargaum	..	262	254	..	Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.	..	263	..	..	Mar.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	265	257	..	Ready
	..	265	..	..	March
Nagpore	..	273	265	..	Ready
Kanpoli (M.G.)	..	273	..	..	Ready
Wardha Ghat (M.G.)	..	272	264	..	Ready
	..	272	..	..	March
	..	284	281	..	Ready & Mar.
Broach (M.G.	..	285	282	284½	1/25 April
	..	287	..	..	May
Surat (M.G.)	..	301	..	..	Ready & Mar.
	..	315	..	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	250	238	..	Ready & Mar.
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	286	April/May
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	315	April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	317	April/May
,, (H.G.)	..	..	..	288	April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	313	April/May
Miraj (M. G.)	..	..	..	320	April/May

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise noted) "Jaithe Terms," i.e. inclusive of 8 annas per vale of Mazagaum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 11th March 1916:—

Cotton ..... 14,635 Bales.

Wheat	17,803 cwts.
Linseed	7,658 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3, 22 ,,
Ginjellyseed	9,387 ,,
Groundnuts	5,839 ,,
Castorseed	14,398 ,,
Rice	1,33,630 ,,
Myrabollams	1,328 ,,
Cottonseed	5,054 ,,
Gram	1,132 ,,
Joowar	5,706 ,,
Maize	39 ,,
Barley	1,419 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 13th—4 p. m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs.	as.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	46	0	0	6	9	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45	8	0	6	8	6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .	45	0	0	6	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .	6	9	0	6	15	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6	6	0	6	12	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7	8	0	7	14	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7	13	8	7	3	6
Linseed, Brown Thin	7	10	0	8	0	0
Teelseed, White 85.15	46	0	0	....		
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25	45	0	0	....		
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50	44	0	0	....		
Teelseed, Black ...	40	0	0	....		
Popyseed, White ..	7	5	0	7	13	0
Groundnuts ...	44	0	0	....		
Mowraseed ...	4	4	0	4	8	0
Forward.	**Rs.**	**a.**	**p.**			
Wheat April-May ..	6	3	6			
Linseed May	8	3	3			

Castorseed. Tone steady.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-10, R. D. per cwt.
Forward A...May ... Rs. 7-8, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed.
Tone steady ..... Rs. 25, B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4½d.
D.-D. Mail	1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4½ April.

Bank's Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. do. Forward ... 1s. 4 7-16d. April.
Do. 6 m-s. ready ... 1s. 4 23.32d.
Francs 3 m.s. dc ... 194½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong ... 141½
Do. Shanghai ... 193¾
Do. Yokohama ... 152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26.3-0
Australian do.	25.11-0
Bombay do	25-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	16.8-0
English Dragons	15.8-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	68-12.0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 13.

To-day being the last day of March Settlement there was no doing in Cotton Mill Shares. However, a few transactions for cash were reported as under:—

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 572½.

Bank of India shares at Rs. 65.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares were in demand at Rs. 442½ and Ordinary at Rs. 136½.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 80¾.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 95.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

The Manager of the Eastern Bank Ltd., in Bombay received a telegram yesterday from the London offices stating that the Annual Meeting will be held on 30th March. The Board of Directors will recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. which will absorb £30,000. They further propose to place £15,000 to Reserve for contingencies and to carry forward £6,660.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 12th Mar 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.822 Inc.
Temperature of Air	80.9 Dec.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.7 ,,
Dew Point	75.2 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.832 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.4 ,,
Munimum	75.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S,SE,WSW,W.
Movement of Wind do.	mile 84

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week.	Day of M. mth.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	13	m 4 28	23 0	13	m 9 32	22 6
		8 28a	24 1		11 33a	19 7
Tues.	14	m 6 30	22 7	14	m 2 37	21 10
		9 14a	24 11		1 19a	19 6
Wed.	15	m 3 25	23 3	15	m 3 19	20 10
		9 43a	25 9		2 29a	18 11
Thur.	16	m 9 21	24 3	16	m 3 47	19 10
		10 9a	26 6		3 19a	18 2
Fri.	17	m 10 5	25 6	17	m 4 13	18 9
		10 34a	27 3		3 59a	17 5
Sat.	18	m 10 43	26 7	18	m 4 39	17 9
		11 1a	26 10		4 35a	16 10
Sun.	19	m 11 19	27 6	19	m 5 6	16 9
		11 30a	28 3		5 10a	16 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 13 (Monday)	,, 6h. 49m.	,, 6h. 48m.
,, 14 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 48m.	,, 6h. 48m.
,, 15 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 47m.	,, 6h. 49m.
,, 16 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 46m.	,, 6h. 49m.
,, 17 (Friday)	,, 6h. 45m.	,, 6h. 49m.
,, 18 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 44m.	,, 6h. 49m.
,, 19 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 44m.	,, 6h. 50m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—In Perigee, March 1st 2-2h. p.m. New Moon, 4th, 0h. 52-4. p.m.; First Quarter, 11th, 9h. 37-0m. p.m.; In Apogee, 12th, 10-9h. p.m.; Full Moon, 19th, 0h. 2-9m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 26th, 10h. 56-7m. p.m.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 12.

Tottenham	Oliver	Marseilles
Montebello	Carlo	Genoa
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
Namur	Collyer	Kobe

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 13.

Aviemoor	Williams	Rangoon
City of Paris	Miller	Liverpool

The following steamers received port clearance on Monday:—

Steamer Mooltan	for	Sydney
,, Kurkasan Maru	for	Kobe

The following vessels entered the docks for loading:—

Steamer Mooltan	for	Sydney
,, Tottenham	for	Marseilles
,, Dwarka (to arrive)	for	P. Gulf.

S. S. Nankin:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Nankin left Hongkong on Friday the 10th instant.

S. S. Kenkon Maru No. 8:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kenkon Maru No. 8 left Singapore for Kobe (Eastward Bound) on the 12th instant.

S. S. Tottenham:—The steamer Tottenham, 1,998 tons, Captain R. C. Oliver, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Marseilles, which port she left on the 8th February, in ballast.

S. S. Montebello:—The Italian Mail steamer Montebello, 1,606 tons, Captain G. Carlo, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Genoa, having left that port on the 11th ultimo, with a general cargo and fourteen deck passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The R. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in Bombay on Sunday from Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Namur:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Namur, 4,188 tons, Captain A. Collyer, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Kobe which port she left on the 16th February and called at the intermediate ports, with the China and the Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Aviemoor:—The steamer Aviemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain C. F. Williams, left Bombay harbour on Monday for Rangoon, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. City of Paris:—The steamer City of Paris, 5,919 tons, Captain R. S. Miller, left Bombay harbour on Monday for Liverpool via Karachi and Marseilles, with a general and the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Mooltan:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Mooltan, 4,939 tons, Captain E. L. Haddock, will sail to-day for Sydney with a general and the same bottom cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Kinkassan Maru:—The steamer Kinkassan Maru, 2,613 tons, Captain H. Kuizumi, will leave Bombay to-day for Kobe and other ports, with a general cargo on board.

Monday, 13th March 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Moyori Maru	Taniguchi	N. Y. Kaisha
C. & R. Frinton		W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Corinth	Reed	W. & A. G. & Co
F. Shinkoku Maru	Kuchiki	O. S. Kaisha
K. Benvenue	Addison	W. & A. G. & Co
M. Bahrein	Bonnett	T. M. & Co
N. Arabis	Candish	W. & A. G. & Co
,, Tottenham	Oliver	T. M. & Co
Indravati		
Ponani		
Irrawadi		

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Umta	Babb	M. [illegible]
5 Kinkassan Maru	Koizumi	N. Y. K.
6 Akbar	Babb	T. M. & Co
7 Montebello	Carlo	M. Italiana

HARBOUR WALL

Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Namur	Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co
3 Castalia	Kelso	P. & O. & Co
4 Jahangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
5 Caledonia	[illegible]	T. M. & Co
6 Somalia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
8 Olympia	Andrews	W. & A. G. & Co

OFFSIDE.

P. Polglass Castle	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Rotti	Benthem	
Tokei Maru	Sato	T. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

March 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia (s) 34 bales wool E. Dossa & Co., 71 bales wool V. Oomersee, 14 bales wool David Sassoon & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia (s) 12 bales woollen carpets King King & Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Caledonia (s) 4 bales wollen carpets King King & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 25 bales woollen carpets King King & Co., 2 bales cowhides A. Abdoola & Co., 25 bales goat and sheep skins A. Abdoola & Co. 13 bales sheep skins H. E. Goolmahomed & Son, 28 bales goat and sheep skins W. A. Graham & Co., 13 bales cowhides W. A. Graham & Co., 9 bales goat and sheep skins M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 10 bales calf skins M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 15 bales cowhides M. J. Joomabhoy & Co., 25 cwt. cashewnuts Ali Bros, 4 bales sheep skins E. Sewjee 4 bales cowhides E. Sewjee, 16 cwt. deer horns E. Sewjee, 12 bales cowhides V. Esmail & Co., 125 cwt. deer horns V. Esmail & Co., 31 cwt. deer horns E. Molidina & Co., 12 cwt. deer horns J. M. Rahimtoola, 30 cwt. deer horns G. H. Bundally, 50 cwt. cashewnuts G. B. Harji, 55 cwt. turmuric G. Suchidina & Co., 30 cases bristles J. Livingstone & Co., 4 pots rosa oil M. Jafferbhoy, 12 cases curtains and covers King King & Co., 12 bales goat and sheep skins H. A. Oomer & Son, 24 bales cowhides E. D. Sassoon & Co., 15 bales cowhides Abba and E. H. Mahomed, 10 cases bristles J. A. Begbie & Co.

Arabis (s) 200 bales hemp M. E. Oomrigar & Co., 2 000 cwt. linseed A. Durst, 15 bundles cane sticks H. Baldevdas, 5,506 cwt. myrabollams F. F. Campbell & Co., 200 bales hemp M. Gourishanker, 255 bales hemp F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Polglass Castle (s) 30,000 cwt. gingily seed Louis Dreyfus & Co., 4,000 cwt. mowraseed John Fachiri.

Tottenham (s) 18 000 cwt. castor seed E. D. Sassoon & Co., 2,001 cwt. groundnuts E. D. Sassoon & Co., 2.000 cwt. groundnuts M. B. Kaisha, 1,000 cwt. castor seed M. B. Kaisha, 4,000 cwt mowraseed David Sassoon & Co., 1,996 cwt. castor seed John Fachiri, 2,500 tons manganese ore Central India Mining Co.

FOR GENOA.

Montebello (s) 100 bales cotton E. Spinner & Co., 1,060 bales cotton K. M. Nathoo, 2,002 cwt. linseed C. Boggiano & Co., 2,001 cwt. castor seed C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Montebello (s) 100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Montebello (s) 2,302 cwt. gingily seed C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kinkassan Maru (s) 300 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 48 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Mayori Maru (s) 250 cwt. myrabollams M. B. Kaisha, 200 bales cotton H. Meghji & Co., 1 bale cotton Y. K. Kevaisha.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Mayori Maru (s) 3,100 bales cotton M. B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 458 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton H. Meghji & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 1,045 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 308 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

March 13.

S. S. Shinkoku Maru from Kobe Agents, O. S. Kaisha.—239 cases porcelainware, 350 cases biscuits, 75 cases pitch, 36 cases knitted goods, 73 cases 60 packages glass bottles, 5 cases ptrfumery, 135 cases drills, 10 bales 15 cases cotton shirting, 26 cases glass feeding bottle, 410 casks iron sulphate, 155 bags starch, 3 cases musical instruments, 2 cases 1 package rubber goods, 241 cases camphor, 7 cases nickleware, 54 cases enamelware, 4 cases cotton yarn, 7 cases soap, 2 cases insect powder, 280 drums 405 cases bleaching powder, 1,152 bundles rattans, 4,861 pieces planks, 2 cases iodoform, 5 cases iodide potash, 19 cases gum benjamin, 29 baskets 1 case gambier, 6 cases brandy, 3 cases tissues, 1 case conserve, 193 cases vermouth, 2 cases watches, 2 cases saffron, 20 bags seeds, 1 case tortoise shell, 3 cases canned meat, 10 slabs tin, 3,000 bags sugar, 2 cases spectacles, 77 bundles gunnies 252 cases beer, 95 bags cardamoms 10 bags nutmegs, 26 cases mace, 100 bags betelnuts, 1,215 bags rice, 1,956 bags sago flour, 522 cases 559 chests tea, 7 cases glass bangles, 7 cases glass globes 584 cases canned fruits, 196 cases canned goods, 22 cases canned vegetable, 559 cases canned salamon, 11 cases canned asparagus, 1 case nuts, 6 cases canned serames, 3 cases saladoil, 6 cases cheese 365 cases confectionary, 1 case vinegar, 5 cases cereals, 4 cases pastes, 5,916 pieces pine board, 20 cases glass tumbler, 86 cases glass chimney, 72 cases cotton goods.

S. S. Akbar from Jeddah Agents, Turner Morrison & Co.—58 case 1 bundle specie, 1 case 22 bundles ivory, 7 cases 3 packages rhino horns, 120 packages M. O. P. shells, 50 jottas 23 bags gum arabic, 3 bags gum myrah, 36 jottas gum olibanum, 10 packages gum, 5 bags gum incense, 6 cases aloes, 5 cases cigarettes, 8 packages sandalwood, 2 drums boiled oil, 4 kegs red lead 17 bundles 47 packages 5 cases fishfins, 37 bundles skins, 10 bundles hides, 10 packages safflower, 3 truss grease, 1 case mobile oil, 1 case white drill, 16 bundles coffee, 65 packages dry fish, 2 cases tobacco.

It goes down easily,—Not pills.—They stick in your throat. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and constipation cure, tastes so good that you want more. But a small dose does the work. D2

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 13.

Dry weather continued except in extreme south of the Peninsula and temperature remains high in northern India.

Forecast:—No change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 13th March, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature continues in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in lower Sind but drier elsewhere. Temperature continues in excess except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess round the Gulf of Cambay and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and night temperature are in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Belgaum and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—A few thunder showers have occurred in Malabar and may again occur there.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 13th of March 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: total to 1st November to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Mar.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th Mar.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (12th Mar.)	76.8	72.9	72	..	5.49	2.52
PUNJAB—						
Multan	93.0	62.7	49	..	0.13	—1.24
Rawalpindi	85.5	53.2	52	..	2.47	—4.60
Lahore	91.8	58.3	56	..	0.63	—2.30
Amritsar	95.7	60.5	38	..	0.35	..
Jullundur	91.7	61.1	48	..	1.03	—3.99
Ludhiana	[illegible]				0.56	—1.03
Simla	[illegible]				0.34	—0.84
Kurnal	[illegible]				0.30	—1.04
Dharamsala	[illegible]				0.35	—1.09
Jullundur	[illegible]				0.15	—1.51
Ludhiana	[illegible]				0.10	—1.06
Simla	[illegible]				..	..
Jacobabad	[illegible]				..	..
Karachi	[illegible]				0.20	—1.02
Ajmere	[illegible]				0.05	—1.15
Jaipur	[illegible]				0.05	—1.13
Kotah	[illegible]				0.24	—1.12
Mount Abu	[illegible]				0.03	—0.83
Bikaner	[illegible]				0	—1.10
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	90.4	62.7	34	..	0	—0.45
Dwarka	81.3	68.7	79	..	0.19	—0.49
Veraval	95.4	69.6	29	..	0	—0.45
Rajkot	102.2	64.9	43	..	0	—0.48
Bhavnagar Para	103.4	73.2	76	..	0.01	—0.53
Surat	99.1	69.7	86	..	0	—4.33
Ahmedabad	107.4	71.3	21	..	0	—0.28
Deesa	103.2	68.6	25	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch	98.7	68.6	28	..	0.06	—0.70
Indore	100.1	69.3	32	..

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Legislative Council Meeting.
J. N. Petit Institute, annual general meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Garden Party at Government House, 5 p.m.
P. and O. s. s. Mooltan with English Mails due at daylight.

WEDNESDAY, Mar. 15.

Sheriff's meeting to express appreciation of H. E. Lord Hardinge's services, Town Hall, 5-45 p.m.
League of Mercy: Annual Meeting, Sanitary Institute, 6 p.m.
Balloting for a representative of the Chamber of Commerce on the Bombay Legislative Council, at the Chamber of Commerce, 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society—Meeting of Members and their friends at the Elphinstone College, 2nd floor, at 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Mar. 16.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual General Meeting, Graham Building, 4 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre, Opening of Horace Goldin Season.

FRIDAY, Mar. 17.

Mails for Mauritius, via Dhanushkodi and Colombo per extra steamer Santhia, will be closed at the G. P. O. at 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Mar. 18.

Bombay Races, 18th Extra Meeting.
Muslim Students' Union: Mr. Yoosuf I. A. Lalljee's Lecture on "England and Germany in Commerce, Industry and Science," Union Hall, French Road, Chowpatty, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m., Varieties and Cinema.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road 7 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March—For Country's Flag ..... A. J. Dunn
Overture—The Merry Monarch .....Herold
Valse—L'Amour Defendu ..... Lambert
Selection—The Pink Lady ..... Caryll
Piccolo Duett—Two Little Finches ..... King
Selection—Princess Ida ..... Sullivan
Two-Step—The British Empire ..... Retford.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS V.M. GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway, Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Private telegrams to Basra and Mesopotamia are at present subject to delay.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. steamer Kashmir which left Bombay on the 20th ultimo arrived Marseilles on Tuesday, the 7th instant. All well.

DEATH OF HIGH COURT PLEADER.

The death of Mr. A. V. Lele, Vakil, High Court, took place at his residence at Sandhurst Road on Saturday last. He was a promising young man and his life was cut short at the early age of 32.

MARWARI SAMMAILAN.

At a meeting of the Marwaris held under the anspices of the Marwari Sammailan, on Sunday last, Seth Ramrikhdas presiding, several lectures were delivered, appealing those present to stop the evil practices connected with the celebration of the Holi festival.

MEMON GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The total number of patients treated in the above Dispensary during the month of February, 1916, was 2641. Out of these 612 were males, 1,304 females and 725 childrens and daily average attendance of patients was 105.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Mr. Yoosuf I. A. Lalljee will lecture to the Muslim Students' Union on "England and Germany in Commerce, Industry and Science" at the Hall of the Union, French Road, Chowpatty (near Wilson College) on Saturday the 18th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were 18 attacks and 19 deaths, from plague in Bombay on Sunday, Dhobitalao and Mahim reporting one attack and one death each, Kamatipura, Tardeo, and Mahalaxmi, one attack each, Walkeshwar and Market one death each, Byculla three attacks and two deaths, Parel two deaths and three attacks, Worli five attacks and five deaths and the Maratha Hospital five deaths. There were 18 attacks and 15 deaths from small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 108 against 50 on the corresponding day of 1915 and 87 in 1914. Of the 2,553 rats found on Saturday 91 were infected.

JUVENILE HINDU MUSICIANS.

A musical exhibition by juvenile Hindu musicians is arranged to be held to-night, at 9 at the house of Dr. Parulkar, opposite Shenvi's Thakordwar, under the auspices of "Shripad Sangit Shala." Master Ganpat, nine years old, and Miss Krishnabai, seven years old, will exhibit their musical talents, giving proof of their command of what is technically known as "Laya Mata" and "Svar Pita," i.e., time and sweetness of voice.

NEW ASSOCIATES OF THE GORPORATION OF ACCOUNTANTS.

The following gentlemen, who were coached up at the London Commercial Institute, 373, Hornby Road, directed by Mr. Framroz R. Merchant, Incorporated Accountant of London, were announced successful at the Intermediate Examinations of the above Corporation. The percentage of "Pass" is said to be higher than that of any other Institution of Bombay:—

Mr. B. K. Divekar, Accountant, Asian Commercial Assurance Co., Ltd.
Mr. R. S. Bharucha, Insurance Clerk, Messrs. Ralli Brothers.
Mr. G. R. Moghe, Accountant, Government Telegraph Office.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

CUTCHI OR HALAI MEMON.

JUDGE'S OBSERVATIONS ON EVIDENCE OF CUSTOM.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

YEMNABAI, WIDOW OF ESMAIL JAN MAHOMED, Plaintiff v. JILLOOBAI, WIDOW OF ESMAIL JAN MAHOMED & OTHERS, Defendants.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff, the first wife of one Esmail Jan Mahomed, against the defendant, the second wife of Esmail Jan Mahomed and her children, claiming that as one of the surviving widows of the deceased, she was entitled to a share in his estate and that his estate should be administered.

Mr. G. K. Gadgil and Mr. J. B. Kanga, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. H. S. Captain and Mr. J. D. Davar, appeared for defendants 1 to 4.

Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar and Mr. P. B. Vachha, appeared for the fifth defendant Khatizabai.

The facts which gave rise to this suit, appear below in his Lordship's judgment which was delivered on Saturday.

In the course of the judgment his Lordship said:—

The plaintiff Yemnabai, formerly wife of Esmail Jan Mahomed, had brought this suit for the administration of Esmail Jan Mahomed's estate. The plaintiff alleged that Esmail Jan Mahomed was a Hallai Memon and that she as one of his surviving widows was entitled to her share of that estate.

The defendant No. 1 Jilloobai was another wife of the deceased Esmail Jan Mahomed and it was now alleged that she had been divorced, but on the death of Esmail she took out Letters of Administration for herself and her minor sons, defendants Nos. 2, 3 and 4. Her allegation was that Esmail was a Cutchi Memon and in the matter of succession and inheritance he would be governed by the Hindu Law.

The 5th defendant Khatizabai was the daughter of the plaintiff. She contended that Esmail, her father, was a Hallai and that as his daughter, she was entitled to her daughter's share in his estate. To her the first defendant replied that in a suit brought by the fifth defendant Khatizabai in 1909 against the first defendant (Jilloobai) on the footing of Esmail being a Hallai Memon, the matter was compromised and Khatizabai accepted Rs. 5,000 in full satisfaction of all her claims against the estate of her late father. A release was duly executed and the money was admittedly paid to her. She sought to evade that release on the ground of coercion and fraud and wilful suppression of the most material fact that Jilloobai had been divorced by the deceased Esmail. She was represented by Mr. Bhandarkar and his Lordship dismissed her contentions at

[redacted]

were by ... cash and
bai wh... The theft was traced to the
therefor... some of the property recovered.
years t... sed pleaded not guilty, saying he
coercio... nd the property lying on the road
that, hi... side the shop, and that he was arrested be-
although ... fore he could inform the Police.
somely t... hand- The accused was convicted of criminal mis-
ter of costs. ... e mat- appropriation and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 75,
ed was not ... obtain- in default, to one month's rigorous imprison-
likely repres... d very ment.
... been likely to get as a daughter
entitled to maintenance and marriage expenses. Nor did his Lordship believe that she was coerced in any way as she alleged. Her other grievance, namely, the suppression of the material fact that Jilloobai had been divorced by Esmail might be simply and completely disposed of by his finding that although Jilloobai undoubtedly had been divorced, she was subsequently remarried and was the lawful wife of Esmail at the time of his death. So that the gravemen of Khatizabai's grievance as represented to the Court by her counsel was shown to be wholly unreal. His Lordship, therefore, needed not to pay any further attention to her share in this case.

ALLEGED DIVORCE OF YEMNABAI.

Continuing his Lordship said that there remained the contest between Yemnabai, the plaintiff, and the 1st defendant, Jilloobai. The latter had alleged that Yemnabai was divorced in the year 1889 by Esmail. She further contended that Esmail was a Cutchi Memon and not a Hallai. At the most then, she said, Yemnabai, if found not to be divorced, would be entitled to maintenance out of the estate. Upon that point a good deal of evidence had been laid and a dreadful vista of alarming litigation opened up by the prospect of every separated group of Memons naming themselves from the particular locality or town in which they happened to reside and setting up separate customs of thier own in derogation of Mahomedan Law which would ordinarily govern them or that special law which after a very long period of conflict in these Courts had been as far as his Lordship was concerned finally settled to be the law governing Cutchi Memons. The readiness of Courts in this country to listen to every allegation of custom put forward by groups, families, sects, communities, no matter how small and insignificant, had been productive of the most disastrous consequences. The Courts here had ever shown the kindest inclination to listen to proofs of variant customs of that description with the result that litigation of the most entangled, protracted and expensive kind had constantly been carried on ending in the establishment of all sorts of variations from the predominant law of the land. In his Lordship's opinion it was a pity that the Courts had not systematically evinced an exactly opposite inclination and wherever possible shrunk from the suggestion of those diverse customs set up even in the smallest social circles restricted to small families in derogation of the general law. In his Lordship's opinion no custom ought ever to be recognised unless it complied with all the legal requirements of a good custom, that is to say, it should be shown to be ancient beyond the memory of living men, reasonable and invariable, of universal acceptance, qualities which could hardly ever be proved in nine-tenths of the customs which the Courts in India appeared to his Lordship to have too easily recognised and sanctioned.

ESMAIL HELD TO BE A CUTCHI MEMON.

His Lordship said that happily it would not be necessary in this case to go far into the alleged distinctions between the Memons calling themselves Cutchis and Hallais respectively. It was perfectly clear that all these Memons belonged to the same group and that the names merely designated the different localities in which they had settled. It might be true that Cutchi Memons as a body had adopted or preserved more of the ancient Hindu Law than their brethren settled in Hallar. His Lordship conceived no reason why they should; but of this there could be no doubt whatever that apart from all question of especial custom proved to have been adopted by this or that small body of Memons, the Memons as a whole were Mahomedans presenting no such nice distinctions as those sought to be proved by some of the witnesses in the present case, nor did there exist between them insurmountable barriers of caste such as those that divide the different Hindu castes from each other. But in the present case there could not be the least doubt that Esmail was a Cutchi Memon and nothing else. His father was a Cutchi Memon. His mother might have been a Surti, whatever kind of Memon that might be, but a son of a Cutchi Memon, for all such purposes as his Lordship was considering, must be regarded, himself as a Cutchi Memon. His brother has given evidence in this case. He is a Cutchi Memon. Esmail was buried in the Cutchi Memon Burial ground at Mangalwady; and the Court had not the slightest doubt but that for the purpose of deciding what law should govern his estate, he must be found to have lived and died a Cutchi Memon.

Continuing his Lordship said that it was unnecessary to elaborate that finding of fact further since it was proved beyond all doubt that under the Mohamedan Law the plaintiff Yemnabai was divorced in 1889 and therefore had no cause of action whatever. Briefly that law was that a divorce amongst these Hanaffis depended entirely upon the express intention of the husband. He might divorce his wife by the expression of that intention and the divorce then became effectual. It was quite immaterial whether at the time the divorce was given it was revocable or irrevocable, except in the latter case there might be difficulties in the way of remarrying the same woman; but although the husband was not in a position perhaps to prove the actual declaration of divorce at the time when it was given, so elastic was the Mahomedan law in that matter that should the matter afterwards come into controversy that the husband declared in the presence of witnesses that he did divorce his wife at some previous time although that statement might in fact be untrue, the declaration as being a clear expression of the man's intention would itself operate as a complete and effective divorce from the time it was made. This was clearly the Mohamedan Law and in the present case there was the direct evidence of one witness that in 1891 during Police Court proceedings instituted by Yemnabai to obtain alimony from her husband, the witness had heard him declare in the Court that he had divorced her some eighteen months previously. In 1899 Yemnabai had also petitioned this Court and there was the evidence of the clerk who took Esmail's instructions to oppose that petition, and that evidence along with the instructions and the Judge's notes showed beyond all doubt or question that on this occasion Esmail repeated his declaration that he had divorced his wife Yemnabai. She, therefore, had no claim whatsoever upon his estate whether he was a Cutchi Memon, or a Hallai Memon and her suit must be dismissed with all costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Mr. D. J. Mantri.

Attorneys for the first to fourth and fifth defendants respectively:—Messrs. Captain and Vaidya and Mr. D. J. Mantri.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL M SAPPROPRIATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sampson charged Abdul Rahim Jafferi, a Borah, with burglary and theft of silk cloth.

It was alleged that on the night of the 1st inst... Chhoi Silk Milk Co... en into and ...

REPORTED THEFTS.

Amarchand Samji, a "menta", in the employ of an umbrella merchant in Abdul Rehman Street, reports to the Police the theft of a gold watch and chain and cash, valued at Rs. 495, which his master had left in a waist-coat on a nail in the shop.

Ramprasad Tilakchand, a dealer in sweetmeats at Kamatipura, reports that his shop was broken into on Sunday night and ornaments and wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 890 stolen.

Salman Hajiji, an Arab pearl-merchant, residing at Khetwadi, reports that his place was entered into some time during Sunday night and a tin trunk containing pieces of silk, silk handkerchiefs and cash, valued at Rs. 890, stolen.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument assertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the March 13th 1916 was 30.087 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There cannot be any shadow of doubt that the recent cricket carnival organised in aid of the War Fund has proved to be a grand success. Taking into consideration the above fact may I suggest through the columns of your esteemed paper to the authorities of the Bombay Gymkhana to organise another carnival on the same lines in connection with the Hockey Tournament with a view to raise more money for the War Fund as was done in the case of cricket.

India is poor and far behind the traditions of English sports and if gate money is charged for witnessing cricket, hockey and football matches, it would tend to give greater fame and encouragment to players as well as contribute liberally towards the elevation and popularity of sports amongst us.

All that is to be done by the authorities concerned in the case of Hockey Tournament to be played for the War Fund is to raise the price of season tickets from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 including the pavilion of the Bombay Gymkhana (for members only). For the second enclosure Rs. 5 for visitors may be fixed, whereas for the standing enclosure a fee of annas two may be charged daily.

As all the competing teams will have 15 complimentary tickets for the second enclosure a donation from all the clubs is also expected.—Yours etc.

POLISH.

Bombay, 11th March 1916.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 14TH OF MARCH, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

66-15-223-14.—Daphtary F & D, Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein & Co. a firm, v Thacker Monji Liladhar & Co, a firm, Bhimji & Co, Part Heard.
68-15-196-15.—Shroff D & D, Lilladhar Jivraj and anr, v. Bachubai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co.
69-15-108-15.—Mulla & M, Khatizabai, v. Haji Mahomed Azamtoolakhan, Captain & V.
70-15-363-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Ranchhordas Vallabhai, v. Chunilal Jivandas, ors, Payne & Co, Little & Co.
S C 63-15-1158.15.—Daphtary F & D, R K Moteshaw & Co, a firm, v. The Mercantile Bank of India, Ld, Crawford B & Co.
58-15-146-15.—Little & Co, The Texas Co, v. The Bombay Banking Co, Ld. (in Liqn), & anr, Matu J & M, Part Heard.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Suits for fearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

326-14.—Matubhai J & M Matubhai, Kasonbhai & anr, v. Jamnadas Hasakhji, Jehangir S M & H.
954-15.—Unwalla P & P, Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum, a firm, v. Memon Musa Mahomed, & anr, against 3rd deft.
1191-15.—Pandia & Co, Poonamchand Vardhaji, v Thacker Cursondas Dhanji.
1313-15.—Jeh S M & H, Nemchand Manekchand, & anr, v. Tuljaram Harakchand & ors, Khanderao L & M, 3rd only.
1465-15.—H M & R, Messrs Bruel & Co, a firm, v. Bejnath Balaram, In Person.
27-15.—Patell & Ez, Oosman Haji Sumar, v. Mankibai, widow, & ors.
109-16.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Meghji Shivji & Co, a firm, v. Rupsey Karamsey.
133-16.—G H Dalal, Dadabhoy Bejonji, v. Framji Cursetji Rustomji.
143-16.—Ardesir H D & Co, Messrs Ardesir Hormusji Dinsha & Co, a firm, v. Dewji Khelsi, Shroff D & Dh.
149-16.—Nanu H & Co, Manmohandas Atmaram, v. Narayen Hari Maistry, Jehangir M & Sm.
189-16.—Mehta D & L, Dawoodbhai Noorbhai, v. Valibhai Esuphbhai, Contractor, Jamset R & D.
197-16.—Bhai K & Gir, Khimji Veshram, a firm, v. Ratiram Joharimal, a firm, Captain & Vaidya.
213-16.—Motichand & D, Vanmolidas Jethabhai, v. Ramrutton Ladha, a firm.
218-16.—Crawford B & Co, Bruel & Co, a firm, v. Anandji Nanji.

For Dismissed.

224-15.—Payne & Co, Khandubhai Inderji Desai, v. Bhagwandas Walji & anr.

Daph F & D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1408-15.—Crawford B & Co, Bruel & Co, a firm, v. Rupram Shrirane, Dastur & Co.
883-15.—Merwanji K Co, Kalianmall Tillockchand, v. Shiv Narayen Buldevdas, a firm, Madh K & C, Mulla & M.
1180-15.—Purnanand & Co, Bai Hirabai, widow, v. Soonderbai, widow, & anr.
1066-15.—Unwalla P & P, Dewoobai, widow, v. Tarabai, widow, & anr, Mulji & Th, Un P & P.
452-15.—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Dhanraj K... Mer K & Co.
... & D, Trikumdas Kooverji, & ors, v. Shamji Khimji, Malvi H M & R.
414-15.Motichand & D, The Presidency Mills Co, Ltd, v. Canji Purshotam, Soonderdas & Co.
366-14.—Tyabji D & Co, Cassam Haji Tyab, & ors, v. Bai Rehmabai, widow, Chit M & K.
733-15.—Edg G W, & Co, The Indian Engineering Co, a firm, v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas Gangadas, Payne & Co.
436-15.—Kanga & S, Ishwarlal Chabildas, v. Ramlal Bhagwandas & ors, Daph F & D.
961-15.—Nanu H & Co, Chreenivash Vankatish Kowjalji, v. The National Financing Comr Corpn Ld, & anr, Matu J & M.
970-15.—Nanu H & Co, Shamrao Vithulrao Kalkundri, v. The National Financing Comr Corpn Ld, & anr, Matu J & M.
971-15.—Nanu H & Co, Gopal Mahadeo Dorle, v. The National Financing Cmr Corpn Ld, & anr, Matu J & M.
973-15.—Nanu & Co, Gangadhar Balkrishna Deshpande, v. The National Financing Cmr Corpn Ld, & anr, Matu J & M.
1294-14.—Mans H M & Co, Dwarkadas Narandas, v. Vallabhdas Kallianji, & ors, Edg G W & Co, Hiralal & Co.
1360-14.—Bhai K & G, Hirachand Sankalchand, a firm, v. Vora Kamrudin Alibhoy, & ors, Matu J & M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

478-10.—Vachha and Co, Ismail Haji Allarakhia, and anr, v. Mohsin Miya and ors, Jehangir S M & H, Motichand & D, Part Heard.
560-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed, v. Anandrao Narayen Rege.
13-15.—Judah & Solomon, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang, v. Tyaballi Cumroodin, Patell and Ez.
814-15.—Dastur and Co, (For a pauper), Ramaya Babaya, v. Vithoba Krishnaji Kasoola, & ors, Judah & S.
527-14.—Vachha and Co, Mathuradas Govindji, v. Purshotam Harjiwan, Mulji & Tha.
441-15.—Payne and Co, Bai Banubai, v. Erachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co.
467-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai, a firm, v. Bhagwandas Gangaram, a firm, Ardeshir H D & C, For Postponement.
819-14.—Dikshit Dh & P, Manibai, widow, v. Premcoovevrvahu alias Temubai, widow, & ors, Raghavaya N & Co.
825-13.—Mulla & M, Chandru Lillani, a firm, & anr, v. Devidas Foolchand & Co a firm, Jeh S M & H.
112-15.—Edg G W & Co, Sakinabai, v. Ardeshir M Madon, & ors, Matu J & M, Payne & Co.
131-14.—Payne & Co, Cassamally Jairajbhai Peerbhai, & anr, v. Ardeshir M Madon, & ors, Matu, J & M, Edg G W & Co, S M B & Co.
1458-14.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Amulakchand Bhurchand, a firm, v. Messrs Jetha Dewji & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

To Speak to the Minutes of Order.

85-16.—Sm B & Co, Dominic Pascoal Luis, & ors, v. Augustine Misquitta, & ors, Khund L & M, Sm B & Co.

For Further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1194-13.—Payne & Co, The Credit Bank of India, (in Liqn), v. Sandars-Slater, & ors, Little & Co, Daph F & D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1267-14.—Kharas & Co, Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdul Gani Aswaree and ors, v. Gulam Mohidin bin Abdul Razak Beig and anr, Ardeshir H D & Co, Part Heard, 9-3-16.
821-13.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Abdul Kadar Abdulla Haji Dawood and ors, v. Hormasji Nusserwanji Vakil and ors, Payne & Co.
1070-15.—Nadirshaw and D, Dewoobai, v. Keshowrao Raghoji Lote, Smetham B & Co.
359-15.—Little & Co, Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail and Co, a firm, and anr, v. Govinji Bhanji, Wadia G & Co.
698-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Multanchand Basdevdas a firm, v. Rambillas Suganchand, a firm, Raghavaya N. & Co.
368-15.—Daphtary F & D, Karsondas Dharamsey, v. Purshotam Vishram Mowjee, Raghavaya N & Co.
934-15.—Mulla and M, Pestonji Whanjibhoy Patell, v. Cooverbai, widow and ors, Edgelow G W & Co.
756-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co, a firm, v. Hussanally Sullemanji, Payne and Co.
1368-14.—Dubash & Co, Sha Lalji Khushalji & Co, a firm, v. Vithal Rajo, & anr, Pandia & Co.
1417-14.—Nanu H & Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Kallianji Umersey & anr, Jam R & D, Tyabji D & Co.
598-15.—Sm B & Co, Allibhai Chagla & Co, a firm, v. Haji Jacob Haji Oosman, Unwalla P & P.
S C Ct 575-20720-14.—Mulla & M, Jeynarayen Nagarmal, v. Valabhdas Gopaldas & anr, Tyabji D & Co.

FLIES AND VERMIN AT THE FRONT.

A lecture will be given at the Elphinstone College at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow, to members of the Bombay Natural History Society, on the "Treatment of Vermin, Flies etc., at the Front." The lecturer is Professor Maxwell Lefroy of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, whose methods of dealing with the insect pests of the trenches and hospitals have been devised for the Army and are in general use in the War areas in France, the Balkans, and Egypt. Professor Lefroy was engaged in research on this subject during 1915 under the War Office and has trained a large number of Officers and men of the R.A.M.C. in the new methods of dealing with flies and vermin. The subject is of special interest in regard to Mesopotamia but also has a permanent interest in India to all medical officers, whether military or civil, and to the general public the prevention of flies particularly, is a subject that concerns all who live in this country. One at least of the new methods is adapted to ordinary household practice and is invaluable in all hospitals.

While the lecture is in the first place for members of the Society, all medical officers will be welcome.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

NEW PICTURE PROGRAMME.

Since the new picture programme started at the Royal Opera House on Sunday large attendances have been the order. Special appreciation has been shown of the three farcical numbers, all of which belong to the French type but are quite different farcical numbers, all of which belong to mirth-makers.

Especially funny is the tale of the tenacious suitor who fruitlessly haunted the house of a widow who still cherished the memory of her late departed husband. Dodge after dodge he tries to win her good graces, but whether he impersonates the porter or disguises himself as the tailor he is always found out and ejected from the house. At length he "stage manages" a street robbery and his heroism has the desired effect.

"The Heart of a Mother" is prettily sentimental and splendid acting gains for the plot the universal sympathy of the onlookers. The present bill will remain until next Sunday and should prove as attractive all the week as it has been so far.

LAWN TENNIS AT SIMLA.

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

It has been decided to hold the Simla Open Tennis Championship Tournament as usual this year. The dates fixed are from the 29th May to the 10th June. Entries close on 23rd May. The Committee have decided that arrangements should be made by which out-station players of approved merit will be exempted from playing during the first three days of the tournament. The tournament will be managed by Mr. J. H. Green, the Sports Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

TENNIS AT BANDRA.

HANDICAP SINGLES.

The following are the results of the game played on Saturday, Sunday and Monday morning, at the Friends' Social Club, Bandra:—

H. Misquita (+15) beat J. Ferreira (+14).
T. M. Rungachari (—25) beat Dr. F. Conceicao (+17).

SEMI-FINAL.

T. D'Monte (+12) beat T. M. Rungachari (—25).

DR. N. HALL'S HEALTH-TONER

Dr. N. Hall's Health-Toner is the best remedy for those who are suffering from general debility or are convalescent and want strength. It can be had of all Chemists and of D. CHIMANLAL and CO., Princess-street, Bombay.

Wanted Agents for Sindh and Deccan, Apply sharp.

DR. N. HALL and Co.,
Ahmedabad.
3468

SATURDAY'S RACING.

ENTRIES FOR THIRTEENTH EXTRA

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ch m am m Santa Barbara, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b g Silver Thrush, 4 years.
Mr. H. H. Gahagan's ch e h Bed-time, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's b e m Lumination, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b aus h Volsloane, aged.
Mr. G. K.'s b e m Madrina, 6 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's bl e m Corridor, 6 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e h Spenser, 6 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Lady Muriel, 6 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's b e m Ute, aged.
Mr. Pitt's ch e m Impecunious, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Sardinia, 5 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e m Drill Mistress, 5 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Penny Pie, 4 years.
Mr. T. Ferguson's br aus g Dumfries, 6 years.
Mr. Franks' b e g Romanesque by Colin-Roman Matron, 4 years.

THE WARWICK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Mr. Heath's b e h Lucky Thought, 3 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's b e g North, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e m Pension, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e m Spring Daisy, 4-12 aged.
Mrs. Bleach's br e m Oriflamme, 14-2, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e m Borgie, aged.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ch aus g Maltronus, aged.
Mr. G. K.'s ch e m Lady Douglas, aged.
Mr. F. Tarrants' b e m Vital by Littleton-Vita, 14-13, 4 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b e m Final Proof, 4 years.
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's ch e g Persistence, 5 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Decorum, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e m Firetail, 4 years.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's b e g Dollet, 4 years.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch e m Chastity, 6 years.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. Wilton Bartleet's w a h Pasha, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. F. M. Garda's b a h Nizam-ul-mulk, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Mooltan, 5 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammoos, 13-3½, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Tajilmulook, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Ruby Mine, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch a h Arrow, 4 years.
Mr. T. D. Moore's g a g Chaser, 5 years.
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Burg, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's br a h Socrates, aged.
Mr. Heath's b a h Night Hawk, 5 years.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Khedavi Miseer, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Towfik Esmail's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Mr. Ebrahim Shr Zaid's g a h Maidania, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Roosi's g a h Excelsior, aged.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. Cecil's g a h Planet, 14-0 4 years.
Mr. Cecil's g a h Archer, 13-3½, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Crusader, 13-3½, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Najdi, 13-3½, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Sultan, 4 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Royals, 4 years.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Valiji Moosajee's b a h Gazal, 14-0, 6 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Aurora, 14-0, 4 years.
Khan Bahadur Israr Hasan Khan's g a h Oxford, 5 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Collingwood, 3 years.
Mr. Heath's b a h Refusal, 14-0, 3 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Angler, 13-2], 3 years.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Peacemaker, 13-3½, 4 years.
Aga Mirza Ahmed and Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Reindeer, 3 years.
Mr. A. W. Essa's g a h Garibaldi, 13-3½, 5 years.
Messrs. Dev Narayan and Khairoodin Hoosain's g a h Raj Mahal, 13-1½, 3 years.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's b a h Rahad, 5 years.
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's g a h Cox 2 years.
Mr. Abdoola Mana's g a h Come Soon, 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. N. Jehangir's ch a h Caledonia, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's b a h Toledo, 13-2½, 3 years.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's g a h Subeh Pasha, 13-3, 5 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Maurice 6 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h Sherali, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's b a h Arabian Consul, 13-2, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Paradise, 13-2½, aged.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' br a h Portugal 14-0, 6 years.
Mr. Abood Baaker's b a h Heliograph, aged.
Mr. Haji Ahmed Haji Sullaiman's ch a h Jemadar, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's ch a h Shimran, 6 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Alman, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Rag Time, 5 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br a h Collector, 5 years.
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h Abdul, 13-3½, 6 years.
Messrs. Toogood and Fortnum Laug's ch a h Nasirabad, 13-3, aged.
Mr. Hasan Madar's g a h Crescent, 13-2½, 6 years.
Mr. A. Nanjee's b a h Advance, 13-3, aged.
The Chief of Mahisal's g a h Active, 14-0, 2 years.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, 4 years.
Hon. Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Galloping Lad, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. A. A. Dharamsey's ch a h Safi, 13-2½, aged
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Nassan, 4 years.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, 4 years.
Mr. Ebrahim Mutlag's ch a h Saood 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h American Spot, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's g a h Murpho, 4 years.
Mr. Frank's g a h Mount Pleasant, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's g a h Tawdry, 13-3½, 5 years.
Mr. A. Joosab's ch a h Shatra, 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. Rustomjee Jeevanjee's g a h Royal Duke, 14-0, 4 years.
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's g a h Ben Hur, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee's g a h Kaiumers, 14-0, 4 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's ch a h Eldorado, 4 years.
Messrs. Sassoon and Silas Ezekiel's g a h Field Marshal 13-1½, 4 years.
Mr. B. Atmaram's b a h Dolphin, aged.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Wilton Bartleet's w a h Pasha, 13-3½.
Mrs. Redpath's ch a h Rummy, 14-0.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammooz, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h Ruby Mine, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Crusader, 13-3½.
Mr. M

LORD WILLINGDON ENTERTAINED,

DINNER AT MUNICIPAL HALL

HIS EXCELLENCY ON BOMBAY AND WAR.

Lord Willingdon was entertained at dinner last night at the Municipal Council Hall by Mr. P. C. Sethna, President of the Municipal Corporation. The dinner was served by the Taj Mahal Hotel under the personal supervision of its manager, Mr. C. Steingler, and nothing could have eclipsed its splendour. The tables were beautifully decorated in the colours of the Allies, each table representing one of the countries in alliance with the King-Emperor. The scheme of decoration in the Hall was also very striking. The band of H. E., the Governor, played a selection of music in the gallery.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, gave a dinner last night, in the Corporation Hall in honour of Lord Willingdon. The Hall was very beautifully decorated and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion.

The following sat down to dinner:—

His Excellency the Governor, A. D. C.-in-Waiting, the Hon. Mr. Abdul Husein Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Burjorji N. Apakhtiar, Mr. Wasoodew Pandoorung Balcrishna, Mr. B. D. Banaji, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, Dr. S. S. Batliwala, the Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. T. Birkett, Sir Shapoorjee B. Broacha, Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, Mr. Cassamally Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Mr. Rahimtoola Mohamally Chinoy, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. J. Crerar, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Sir Sassoon David, the Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Mr. Nowroji M. Dumasia, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Capt. the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas, Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya, Mr. F. F. Gordon, Major J. G. Greig, Mr. Gulam Husein Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon. Sir J. Heaton, Major H. A. L. Hepper, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Hosseinbhoy Abdoolabhoy Laljee, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. D. M. Inglis, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. M. R. Jardine, Dr. M. C. Javle, Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee, Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Rao Saheb M. R. Kalewar, Mr. Karamally Peerbhoy Haji, Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Mr. R. J. Kent, Brigadier-General W. Knight, Mr. J. Knowles, the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kothari, the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Major W. G. Liston, Mr. J. W. Mackison, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Curimbhoy, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji, Sir Mahomed Yusuf, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Mr. Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri, Mr. P. J. Marzban, Mr. R. P. Masani, Dr. D. B. P. Master, the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. C. V. Mehta, Dr. P. H. Meisheri, the Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Mr. K. M. Minocheher-Homeji, Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, Mr. P. H. Mody, Mr. P. W. Monie, Mr. N. H. Moos, Mr. T. Morioka, Dr. E. Moses, the Hon. Mr. Munmohundass Ramji, Mr. H. D. Nanavati, Dr. R. T. Nariman, Sir T. B. Nariman, Mr. Narottam Morarji Gukuldas, Mr. R. S. Navalkar, Mr. J. Nissim, Mr. Meyer Nissim, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, Sir P. D. Pattani, Mr. E. G. Pearson, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, Dr. Stanley Reed, Mr. L. Robertson, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Dr. D. C. Sethna, the Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, Mr. S. T. Sheppard, the Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. Sherif Devji Canji, Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, Mr. F. H. Simkin, Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith, Rao Bahadur Soonderdas Narandas, the Hon. Sir F. L. Sprott, Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, Sir D. Tata, Mr. D. J. Thacker, Mr. A. M. Tod, Dr. J. A. Turner, Mr. R. N. Vatchagandhy, Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandeker, Sir V. D. Thackersey, Mr. D. F. Wadia, Mr. D. M. Wadia, Mr. J. A. Wadia, Mr. N. N. Wadia, the Hon. Mr. H. S. A. Wahed, Mr. W. E. Waite, the Hon. Mr. M. de P. Webb, Mr. A. H. Whyte, Mr. G. Wittet, and Mr. R. Woollcombe.

MR. SETHNA'S SPEECH.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, the President of the Corporation, said: In the name of the Corporation I offer to your Excellency the heartiest of welcomes on your gracious presence once again amongst us this evening. On the occasion of your first visit to this civic chamber you were pleased to observe that it was desirable for the head of the Government to meet the Corporation from time to time and avail of the opportunity in an unofficial manner to give us your impressions of the course of events during the preceding year. I need hardly assure your Excellency that your annual visits and utterances are greatly appreciated by the Councillors who have had ample evidence of your ardent desire not only to become closely acquainted with the problems of Bombay but also with its citizens of every degree.

My predecessor in office the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy referred to your visit of last year as being on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Corporation. We date our constitution as a Corporate body from 1st July 1865 and as it is an open question whether the Jubilee of an event is to be reckoned at the beginning or at the close of the fiftieth year we will take it to be a case of "honours easy" between my predecessor and myself. The fact however remains that the Corporation has entered on the second half of the first century of its existence and in the familiar phraseology of the day it is now "a seasoned veteran" not implying thereby for a moment that it is on the "retired list" but that it is right "in the firing line" and perhaps setting the pace for other Indian Municipalities. One generally speaks of the past with triumph, of the present with delight and of the future with growing and confident anticipation. I may be allowed to express the hope therefore that the spirit of progress from now onwards will be maintained at a rate which will enable the city to boast of improvements in every direction at the end of the next fifty years to an extent, as could hardly have been dreamt or foreseen by those who came before us fifty years ago.

INTEREST IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Municipal Government in this country may still be said to be in its infancy and it would be too much to expect us to have advanced with the giant strides that Municipalities of cities in the United Kingdom have made. In India there are only thirty places containing more than 100,000 inhabitants and entitled to be called cities and the aggregate population of these thirty cities is only 2.2 per cent of the total population. In the United Kingdom the cities contain 45 per cent of the entire population, an extraordinary difference between conditions here and those prevailing in the West. Times however are changing and with new ideas and new ambitions and progress all around in various directions Indian cities too will draw larger numbers from the mofussil which will mean increased work to the city Municipalities. Our own city exhibits the phenomenon of rapid growth and this Corporation has to meet the various problems that rapid growth under new industrial and social conditions forces upon its attention. The popular indifference of former days in giving way to a keener interest in Municipal affairs everywhere in the country. There is a growing Municipal consciousness which awakens one to a fuller appreciation of the thought that "none of us liveth to himself" and one cannot be said to have done his duty by his city unless he has rubbed his shoulders with his poorer and less educated fellow citizens and contributed his share to make the corporate life brighter and happier. In one of your speeches three months ago your Excellence quoted Lord Rosebery as saying that a man can do more practical and definite good if he worked in Municipal life than if he worked as a member of Parliament. We have had several notable instances of citizens who during their connection with this Corporation and extending in some cases from twenty to almost fifty years have ungrudgingly rendered faithful and devoted service to the city We treasure the memories of such names as those of J. A. Forbes, Nowroji Furdonji, Sorabji Bengalee, Vishwanath Mandlik, Dr. Blaney, Major Selby, Sayani, Javerilal Yajnik and others and last but not least Sir Pherozeshah Mehta whose name will remain closely allied with nearly half a century of our existence and progress and who was the constant factor in the history of this Corporation. Amongst the members to-day I trust we may claim to posess worthy disciples who endeavour to tread in the footsteps of the stalwarts I have named and who by their ability and devotion enhance the value of their Municipal work and arouse the Corporation to great enterprise.

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES.

One of our largest undertakings, the duplication of the Tasna Main was inaugurated only three months ago and the opening ceremony performed by your Excellency. We hope yet another work of great importance at Worli and still another the King Edward Memorial Hospital at Parel which the Municipality is to maintain, and which if not completed will certainly be greatly advanced during your Excellency's regime. These and similar schemes are all undertaken to add to the convenience, the comfort and the well being of the inhabitants and aim at the reduction in the number of cases of sickness, a consequent decrease in the rate of mortality and possible increase in the average duration of life and a proportionate conservation of the physical strength and wealth producing energy of of the citizens. The time however is drawing nigh when in addition our Corporation must in imitation of more progressive Municipalities elsewhere also undertake another group of municipal activities such as relief of starving paupers as also the development of the intellectual, aesthetic, physical and moral faculties of the citizens by the opening up of libraries, museums, public parks, recreation grounds and even theatres. To further this end it would be a great help indeed if the millionaries of whom there are many in this city will on occasions give large sums out of their bountry for such special objects to the Municipality and we seem to have already made a beginning in this direction. It is a matter of regret to us to this day that the offer of five lakhs of rupees which was made to the Municipality by the Petit family about twenty years ago for a public hall was not accepted by us within the time for which the offer was kept open. I rejoice to think that during my year of office we have received a munificent offer of twelve lakhs of rupees from the Trustees of the Estate of the late Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas for the buildings and equipment of a New Medical College in conjunction with the King Edward Memorial Hospital at Parel. There is another offer of Rs. 80,000 from the trustees of the charities created by the will of the late Seth Runchoddas Vithaldas Shroff from the interest of which to buy clothing for convalescents leaving the same hospital. The latter of these two offers the Corporation gratefully accepted a fortnight ago from to-day. The offer of twelve lakhs is still under consideration and I hope will be finally disposed of within the next fortnight and if I can read aright the minds of my colleagues I feel certain they will equally gratefully accept this handsome gift although it might mean a net recurring charge to the Municipality of close upon half a lakh a year for the maintainance of the college.

Its acceptance will I trust prove an incentive to other philanthropists for similar benefactions but it will be difficult to foretell when and from whom and for what purpose we are to have the next windfall unless I am to take seriously a remark that fell from a promiuent citizen whom I am glad to see amongst us this evening and whose intention it is I believe, to present to the Corporation the robe of office and a magnificent chain of gold if the designation of the councillor who is annually elected to preside over the deliberation of the Corporation is altered from that of "the President" to the time honored one of "the Mayor," or "the Lord Mayor" as the case may now be. As far back as 1888 the then Advocate-General, Mr. Latham, urged in the Legislative Council with all the eloquence at his command for the old name to be restored so that, to use his own words, "it would bring the nomenclature into unison with that prevailing not only in England but on the Continent of Europe." Let us hope this will yet be done and my friend be afforded the opportunity of making the presentation he has been thinking of.

QUESTION OF ELECTIONS.

A Committee of the Corporation has for some time past been considering different proposals which have emanated from different members in regard to Municipal elections. It is though by some that in addition to house owners and others the franschise be also extended to tenants as in other cities. Some favour the opinion that the thirty-six seats alloted to the different Wards be readjusted to be in keeping with present conditions which vary greatly in point of population from what was the case when for the first time in 1868 the seven Wards wore allowed to return between them half the total number of members on the Corporation. Again there are members who believing in the proverb that "in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom" advocate an increase in our total strength from 72, to 100. Should the majority of the Corporation eventually favour any of these proposals we will in due course have to approach Government but whether you approve of any one or more or none of these suggestions we are almost unanimous in the hope that your Excellency will be pleased to reconsider our request to give us the right to nominate two members on the Legislative Council instead of one as at present. Another body where the Corporation thinks it should have the right of returning at least one member is the Bombay Port Trust and there is always the cry that we ought to have a larger representation on the Board of the Improvement Trust.

MR. CADELL.

It has been recognised for some time past that the Municipal Commissioner has been very overworked and we have consequently decided to give him a Deputy. We have requested Government to loan us the services of an officer and when he has joined the Corporation we doubt not it will mean some relief to Mr. Cadell which will enable him to devote the superior talents with which he is plentifully blessed to the greater advantage of the many important Municipal matters which he himself has been anxious to tackle and further ever since he joined as Commissioner nearly six years ago but which could not all have received his full attention owing to the many heavy demands upon his time. The Corporation have always readily acknowledged the help it has received from Government in its selection of men who have been sent to us as Municipal Commissioners, every one of whom has been a picked member of the Indian Civil Service. It affords great pleasure to his many friends in the Corporation to find Mr. Cadell's predecessor the Hon. Mr. Sheppard now occupying the proud position of a member of your Excellency's Executive Council. Whilst we welcome him amongst us to-day we take this opportunity to extend to him our hearty congratulations on his further elevation to the Council of the Secretary of State for India. We doubt not Mr. Cadell himself has likewise greater things in store for him in the near future as he so well deserves.

And so I might go on with more details but I could hardly have said less than I have on this occasion of your Excellency's annual visit. Daniel Webster was once dining with a lady when she asked "Mr. Webster, I suppose your appetite varies, sometimes you eat more and sometimes less." "No, Madam;" replied Mr Webster, "I often eat more but I never eat less." So I repeat when the President of the Bombay Corporation talks about the Bombay Municipality he can always say more but he can never say less. If I have trespassed too much upon your generosity it is because I have been allured by the fruitfulness of my theme and emboldened by your patience and politeness

LORD WILLINGDON'S SOLICITUDE.

And now gentlemen I may be allowed to express the indebtedness this Corporation feels to his Excellency for his constant solicitude in its welfare. The Governor of the Presidency of the present day lives in such a giddy hurly-burly of events, incidents flash before his mind with such dazzling rapidity of cause and consequence and he has at the same time to deal with such a complexity, such a heterogenous mass of business that it is most gratifying to us that in spite of your varied engagements ever since your arrival in our midst three years back and in spite of the very distracting and abnormal times we are passing through your Excellency has always evinced the greatest interest in all questions of importance effecting this Corporation There is at the moment for consideration before your Excellency the question of widening one of the busiest thoroughfares in the city, a question in regard to which there has been much difference of opinion. We have no doubt that whatever be your decision it will be given in the best interests of the city and its future and in the light of making yesterday's failures stepping stones for tomorrow's successes. We fully recognise in your Excellency the great qualities of a statesman. Your Excellency's marked ability and your invariable courtesy contribute in an eminent degree to strengthen the sense of reliance that we place in the head of the Government. One great lesson which you never cease to inculcate and always exemplify in your daily life is that of strenuous devotion to duty and in this you have a steadfast coadjutor in Lady Willingdon. One can hardly estimate her influence upon the public life of this city. Her initiative in so many directions has the guidance of her strong sense, good feeling, and a talent for dexterous management. We wish long lives and every happiness to both your Excellencies and we hope that the interests of the Bombay Municipality will be greatly furthured during your beneficent Governorship. (Loud applause.)

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, who on rising to reply, was received with loud cheering, said:—Last year you may remember when I had the pleasure of meeting the Members of the Bombay Municipality round this hospitable board, I was in a somewhat visionary humour and gave you a Kaleidoscopic sketch of what I considered likely to be the future development of our city. To-day I propose to say little with regard to the interests and affairs of your Municipality, for, with the strain of war as great as ever, with no immediate sign of any approaching cessation of hostilities, I feel this is a suitable opportunity to ask you gentlemen who have large responsibilities in connection with the administrative, commercial and industrial interests of the Presidency to take stock with me of the situation, and consider if we have done all we can in the past, and what means we should take in the future to promote the best interests of the British Empire and the Allied Forces in these anxious times.

I think the Bombay Presidency may fairly congratulate itself on its work and activities during the past year. May we not put to the credit of our Presidency the splendid services of the officers and men of our Poona Division who have borne the brunt of the terrible hardships and severe fighting during the whole of the Mesopotamian campaign. British and Indian regiments have fought together with a courage and cheerful endurance which makes one proud of one's fellow countrymen to whichever race we belong. And of the people of the Presidency, the many millions of all classes and races with all their different occupations, what can one say of them? Sir, from the highest official to the most subordinate district officer, from the richest citizen to the poorest ryot, from the prince to the peasant, I can claim throughout the Presidency that all have shown a law-abiding patriotism, a complete confidence in the justice of our cause, and a firm determination to help forward the ultimate victory of the allied forces (prolonged cheering.) It is with great pride and satisfaction that I can stand up before this representative gathering and express the deep sincerity of my thanks for the fact that during the anxieties and trials of the past year my task has been made [illegible] by labours made light because I [illegible] the loyal assistance and support [illegible] the Frontier of Upper Sind to the southern confines of the Dharwar District.

TRIBUTE TO THE PRESS.

To the Press, too,—always a powerful factor in influencing the minds and guiding the views of the various sections of a great community,—I would like to-night to express my sincere acknowledgments. Sir, it is a very real pleasure to me to be able to express my appreciation of the action of the Press throughout the Presidency with hardly an exception during the past year. It has refrained from undue or unfair criticism, and has exercised a sound and careful judgment in placing before the public with honesty and candour the many matters of local and imperial interest and has done much to create that calm and quiet confidence which, notwithstanding the efforts of busy bodying rumourmongers, has been a great characteristic of the behaviour of the people throughout the Presidency.

HONOURABLE MENTION.

The ever increasing amount of our Branch of the Relief Fund, the hospital accommodation that we are providing, the wonderful work of the women of our Presidency in providing, comforts for the sick and wounded, and the generous gifts from princes and individual citizens of aeroplanes, motor ambulances and the numerous other forms of financial assistance to our cause are the outward and visible signs of our energies and activities. Bombay has been for the past 18 months the headquarters for the arrival and despatch of troops to and from India and we have all been peculiarly privileged by having had special opportunities of attending to the wants and requirements of the thousands of troops who have passed through this city and have been able to assist in administering to the care and comfort of the many sick and wounded who have been through our hospitals. It is not my business to make any comment on the valuable services of Captain Lumsden and General Knight and their officers, though perhaps I may express my appreciation of the warm spirit of co-operation which they have always shown us in all our work; it is to the great mass of voluntary workers throughout the Presidency that I wish to give a word of sincere and grateful commendation. To the Administrative Committee of the Bombay Fund, to the Hospital Sub-Committee, to the many women workers, to all those who have given their services for the care and attention to the sick and wounded, and last but by no means least to the Ambulance Brigade under Mr. Clark I would give my cordial thanks. All have contributed their share towards a great Imperial duty.

THE VOLUNTEER FORCES.

Let me add one word with regard to another voluntary body, I refer to those who are members of the Volunteer Forces of the Presidency. As an old volunteer officer myself I knew how trying it often is after a long day's work to turn out for parade instead of having a period of rest and recreation, and to discover that when, from a fine sense of duty at a somewhat advanced time of life one joins a regiment as a 2nd-Lieutenant one finds one has to go back to the days of examination for proficiency. But I know that among the regiments there has been shown a keenness and a desire for efficiency which does the force infinite credit. I myself have a vivid recollection of attending a volunteer field-day in Poona only a few months ago, when I saw an attack developed by the Poona Volunteers rather in the nature of a forlorn hope against an impregnable position, and among the privates in this desperate assault I found several gentlemen who will, I hope, not be insulted when I say they were approaching middle age, and whose usual work was the duty of bringing and propounding with all solemnity in the Secretariat various State papers for the Governor. (Applause.)

So much for the past, now a word as to the future. I think it will be agreed that the main requirements necessary for a successful and rapid attainment of victory are men, munitions and money.

THE CALL FOR ENLISTMENT.

As to the first of these, I think it is true to say that both in quantity and quality the Allies' supply of men is even now and certainly in a short time will be superior to that of our enemies and that both as to quantity and quality India has done her part. I have but one remark to make on this head which is to express the hope that young men in the Deccan and Konkan of this Presidency will readily respond to the call for enlistment for these splendid Maratha regiments which we are proud to feel have fully upheld their character for staunchness and endurance during the whole of the Mesopotamian campaign. The officers and men in those regiments have nobly done their duty by the Empire; I earnestly hope that throughout the Deccan the young men will come forward and do theirs.

Next as to munitions. We in India have been asked to add our share to that ever increasing output of munitions which is absolutely essential to a successful prosecution of the war. I want the Bombay Presidency to take her full share in this as in all other matters. I am glad to have this opportunity of thanking sincerely all those gentlemen who are at the head of industrial firms, many of whom are present here to-night, for their cordial co-operation and for the patriotism they have shown in altering, adjusting and setting aside much of their machinery, and in employing some of their workshops for this purpose, even though such a readjustment caused considerable dislocation to their particular industry. I own, Sir, it was not more than I expected, for all who can should give all possible help in this matter, and if there be any who are unwilling, I trust that Government may be given such powers as will enable us to insist on their recognition of their duty to the Empire.

THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

Let me add a few words with regard to money, and let us always remember that the financial problem is the most important of all, the power to pay and to keep on paying for the vast and varied requirements which are essential to bring this colossal struggle to a successful issue. Now how can we in India give further help under this head?

I believe that there are few educated people in this country who will not readily agree, however advanced their views may be on the matter of local self-Government that it is in the best interests of this country that she is a partner in the British Empire under the protection of the British flag, few, who during the past year have not readily realised the responsibilities which that involves and have not given according to their means towards our common cause. But there are many who from want of knowledge and education can have as yet no sense of responsibility and partnership as citizens of Empire in this war, who even now hardly realise or appreciate the huge convulsion that is upheaving many quarters of the civilized world. I would beg all these to consider why all this time our shores have been safe from attack, and further why they have been able to carry on their ordinary avocations without fear or anxiety during the period of the war. And let me give them the answer to this question. It is because we belong to the British Empire, it is because we have all along been protected by the strong arm of the British Navy. Is that not worth paying something for? And when the time comes, as it assuredly will come for more demands from all the Empire to help pay for victory may I not hope that one and all will feel it a duty to give his share however small and show that India recognizes the benefits of Imperial citizenship and is determined to undertake her full share of its responsibilities.

"LOOK AHEAD."

For the same reason surely your Municipality have much in these times for which to be thankful. You have been able to produce a most satisfactory budget, without fear of the pruning knife of a superior authority, and will be able to go forward with that sound and satisfactory development of your city of which you have given much evidence during the past year. And let my motto to you and to us all to-night be "Look ahead." Make all provision for the future. I beg you to take all the necessary measures to secure the satisfactory development of all the land within the municipal area, to do all in your power to help forward the education of the children under your care, and secure healthy homes and happier lives for the vast population under your charge. These three matters with all that they involve I leave for your consideration during the coming year, and I am confident that much as you have done in the past, your advance will be still more rapid in the future, and that each and every member of your Council will undertake his task, not in any party spirit, with no desire to put private interests before public welfare, but with a determination to strive to secure by his every word and action the increased prosperity of your city. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

INDIAN INDENTURED LABOUR

RESOLUTION FOR ABOLITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 13.

A resolution by Pundit Malaviya will be discussed at the Imperial Legislative Council on the 20th urging an early abolition of the system of Indian indentured labour.

RECITAL AT THE TOWN HALL.

IN AID OF THE WAR FUND.

Bombay is so replete with materialistic tendencies that it was a perfect relief to turn to the Town Hall yesterday afternoon and find inspiration in classic music. A large proportion of the good people of Bombay are, perhaps, unconscious of the existence of St. Leonard's School of Music, but yesterday's Recital has established its fame for a long time. It is difficult who is entitled to a greater share of congratulations—whether Miss Schmuck who is the guiding genius of St. Leonard's School of Music or her talented pupils. Miss Schmuck has clearly imparted her musical gifts to her pupils, and the result was a revelation in both vocal and instrumental music. It was unfortunate that we had not more of the former. The Recital was given in aid of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, and it naturally attracted a very large and distinguished audience, who experienced a two-hour's musical treat. The programme opened with a few introductory remarks from Colonel Jenkins, and then followed items of music. Among other classics, the compositions of Chopin, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Handel and Wagner were most efficiently interpreted by sweet-faced Parsi and European girls whose ages ranged from four to fourteen, and who displayed talent of a finished character on grand pianos kindly lent by Messrs. Rose and Co. and in violin execution. Schumann, as we know belonged to the Romantic School of Music of which the predominating feature was the desire to produce musical effects suggested by natural phenomena. His "Slumber Song," was undoubtedly one of his masterpieces, and it would have been almost impossible to have given it a finer execution to what Miss N. Hayeem (solo violin), Miss Wolfe, Miss M. O'Keefe, Miss J. Powell and Miss P. Patel (violins) attempted. Mendelssohn's Overture to Ruy Blas is familiar to all musical geniuses. But it is not generally known that this Overture was composed by Mendelssohn to the play Ruy Blas by Victor Hugo. Much of the romantic element in music is revealed in Mendelssohn's compositions, and the Overture which is written in a vivid and vigorous style sets forth the various exploits of the hero of the play. Here we heard Miss A. Billimoria, Miss P. Dustur, Miss M. Doctor and Miss G. Bahadurji to supreme advantage in a Pianoforte Quartett, Miss D. Jensen found inspiration to a pitch of sublimity in Sibelius's Byll, and if realized how much his music reflects of the song of his country, we can readily realize what charming expression was lent to it by the gifted young lady. Another item entitled to special praise was the Toy Symphony by Gurlitt for the pianoforte, 1st and 2nd violins and toy instruments. The idea of Toy Symphony originated with Hayden. The first movement has well-marked rhythms, the second is a dainty Scherzo and the third and the finale is full of fun and frolic. This was beautifully executed by a group of clever girls. But to go on commenting on every item would entail the labour of a thief on a treadmill. They were all wonderfully well played. Mrs. Jenkins very kindly distributed the prizes.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S WAR FUND.

FORTNIGHTLY REPORT.

The demand for clothing for men returned from active service and for the sick and wounded has been great during the first fortnight in March. Five hundred and sixty-nine specially packed bags have been given through General Knight for this purpose, each bag containing a towel, shirt, shorts, vest, underdrawers, socks, shoes, comb, toothbrush, soap, handkerchief and a packet of cards or dominoes.

Men arriving in India have received at the Embarkation Reception shed, towels, soap, playing cards, writing paper, cigarettes, books and papers. Eleven thousand three hundred towels have been given in this way during the fortnight.

Each man who left the hospitals in Bombay for England received an outfit of warm underclothing according to his requirements, and in addition to this 200 men, sick and wounded who arrived from various parts of India to sail for England all unprepared for the colder climate, received the following garments from the Women's Branch:—Flannel shirts, mufflers, hug-me-tights, underdrawers, mittens and gloves, shorts, socks, cholera belts and handkerchiefs.

One hundred and seventy-one kit bags have been given to men going to Mesopotamia and Home, and it is interesting to note that fifty-four of these men were Australians.

Mrs. Sirur, one of the Honorary Secretaries, has made an arrangement with the doctors of the hospitals in Bombay that the wounded Indian soldiers leaving the hospitals for their homes, shall take Saris to their wives as gifts from the Women's Branch. This is very much appreciated by the men, and gifts of Saris for this purpose will be very welcome.

Cases of clothing and comforts have been despatched to the Gulf Ports during the fortnight. Many acknowledgements of kit bags, clothing and comforts have been received from Mesopotamia during the fortnight, from Sheik Saad chiefly, where the gifts arrived very opportunely, and were greatly appreciated.

In response to the appeal for two gramophones, in the last report, the gift of a splendid one received during the week is very gratefully acknowledged, one more is still required.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar has made a further donation of Rs. 10 000 to the Lady Hardinge Medical College and hospital. The Viceroy has gratefully accepted this generous, donations.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 14, 1916.

AN ECONOMY BUDGET.

A rather heavy Agenda faced the Bombay Legislative Council, which began its sittings yesterday and when the Council rose for the day, though it had passed the revised financial statement for the year 1916-17 and placed one Act on the Statute-book, much still remained to be done. The financial statement is not usually very attractive or lucid; and Mr. Carmichael, the Finance Member, in his speech did not succeed this year in making it more so. Mr. Carmichael's special abilities, —and they are of a high order,—belong to the Secretariat rather than to the Council Chamber. The general feature of the statement was, according to him, the restriction on expenditure which has been imposed on account of conditions arising out of the war, and this restriction, though it was in force in the previous year, has had to be applied with greater rigour this year. The governing factor, he added, has been that the Imperial Government has been compelled to resort to new taxation, and in order to help, in the converse way, the Local Government have been obliged to refrain from drawing on their balances. That the influence of the Imperial Budget should be predominant is inevitable, and it is natural that the Local Government should be forced to retrench their existing expenditure. They have also been compelled, said Mr. Carmichael, to scrutinize very closely all new expenditure proposed. "The test applied," he added, "was that strict proof had to be given that the expenditure was imperatively necessary or of an immediately remunerative character." This declaration, however, unfortunately does not prove that the Government have strictly adhered to the test.

The estimated receipts for 1915-16 will amount to Rs. 7,51,90,000 showing an increase of more than two lakhs over the budgetted figure,—the important variations being an increase of Rs. 1·50,000 under Stamps, seven lakhs under Excise, and nearly six lakhs under Income Tax, and the important decrease being that under Land Revenue of Rs. 12,50,000 due to an unfavourable situation in North Gujerat. The actual expenditure is expected to be Rs. 7,66,29,000 or Rs. 5,48,000 less than the budgetted figure. The total revenue for 1916-17 is estimated at Rs. 7·51,60,000 and the total expenditure at Rs. 7,54,10,000. The revenue shows an increase of Rs. 4,70,000 over the revised figures for 1915-16 and the expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 12,19,000 from the revised. Items of special interest in the Budget include the establishment of three saw mills and the construction of a road for the exploitation of timber in the Kanara forests; the construction of a lightship to improve the lighting of the Sind Coast; the teaching of optional science courses at the Gujarat College; the training of students for a diploma in accountancy; grants to aided secondary and primary schools; grants for sanitary projects including Alundi and Poona water-supply schemes and the development of Salsette as a residential area; and additional expenditure in connection with the Agricultural Department. Among other interesting items are the provision of Rs 7,000 for Juvenile jails on the Borstal system at Dharwar and the grants to the Salvation Army of Rs. 20,000 non-recurring and Rs. 2,700 recurring for the Released Prisoners' Home. As regards education, the Budget provision was fixed at Rs. 77 lakhs and for the year 1916-17 about Rs. 77½ lakhs have been provided for. Several schemes have been abandoned, among them the most beneficial one of the medical inspection of school children and what is worse even the normal growth of education,—especially primary education, —has been needlessly checked. Under several other heads, too, drastic reductions have been made. But curiously enough, in some respects, regrettable departures have been made from the test laid down by the Government themselves. The Police Re-organisation scheme is a case in point. Mr. Patel proposed that the provision made under the Budget for this purpose be deferred. He pleaded financial stringency and demonstrated that the scheme, which had so far shown no appreciable results in the efficiency of the police force, might well be deferred until the whole matter could be reconsidered when normal times return. But he pleaded in vain against the overwhelming official majority, which afterwards threw out a modest and reasonable demand for an increase in the salaries of gymnasts in Government schools and colleges,—an increase already sanctioned by Government. The same indifference to their own professions regarding the necessity of rigorous retrenchment was revealed in the proposals of the Government for the grant of personal allowances to two highly-paid educational officers and for an increment in the salaries of two under-secretaries in the Public Works Department. Mr. Carmichael, in presenting the revised financial statement was at pains to lay stress on the fact that "the only standard by which the propriety of introducing any measure involving increased expenditure should be judged is its imperative and immediate necessity or its immediately remunerative character." Mr. Patel, who moved the resolutions protesting against the proposals of granting personal allowances and increment in salaries to the officers referred to, had no difficulty in showing that the proposals were not only inconsistent with this standard but were not in any way of an urgent character. And he rightly contended that the benefit sought to be conferred might be deferred until the recommendation of the Public Services Commission were made public. Mr. Pranjpye pointed out that the education officers concerned had already reached the maximum salary, according to the agreement they originally entered into, and there was no reason why they should be singled out for this special favour, especially at a time like this. Mr. Upasani commented on the inconsistency revealed in the curtailment of expenditure on necessary educational items and the extravagant expenditure involved in granting personal allowances to officers who are highly paid. Referring to the increment in the salaries of the under-secretaries he appealed to the sense of justice of the members of the Council, who had already rejected his modest proposal for increasing the pay of gymnasts in schools and colleges and he warned them of the public dissatisfaction that would be caused at the one-sided indulgence shown to well-paid officers. Mr. Belvi also reminded the Council that the discussion in the Council was keenly watched by the public, who would form certain conclusions when they found that the Council was prepared to give more to those who had enough and nothing to those who had very little. Mr. Milne's argument that grave reasons had not been advanced against the proposal hardly deserved serious consideration. Mr. Pranjpye's retort that the burden of proof for increase of the pay of the officers lay on the Government was scarcely necessary. The contrast in the treatment of Mr. Upasani's proposal and those of the Government for increases of pay to different classes of Government servants by the Council was scarcely edifying. It showed that when it suits their convenience Government have no difficulty in swallowing camels while straining at gnats.

The Bombay Landing and Wharfage Fees Amendment Bill, which passed the second as well as the third reading, may well be expected to improve the traffic condition in the long-neglected Southern Division of the Presidency. The only important amendments to this Bill were moved by the indefatigable Dewan Bahadur Godbole. The object of his first amendment was to exempt children under 10 years of age from the liability of paying fees. He pleaded that the bulk of passengers using the steamers that ply to and fro on the coast belong to the poor labouring classes who are not seldom saddled with families consisting of several children. Though he did not succeed in securing full exemption from the payment of fees in these cases, the Dewan Bahadur had the satisfaction of securing some measure of exemption for children between the ages of three and twelve. His other amendment that the maximum fees to be levied should not exceed one anna was also accepted though it was unfortunate that the majority of the Council could not see their way to accede to his other reasonable demand that these fees should not be levied more than once in twenty-four hours,—especially as the object of the Bill was to secure the convenience of the very people for whom the Dewan Bahadur pleaded.

Notes of the Day.

A Race-Course Incident.

We have received from more than one quarter reports of a disgraceful incident which is alleged to have occurred on the race-course on Saturday after the finish of the last race. It is customary, when the races are over and the public are leaving, for a number of pistachio sellers and other vendors to be admitted to the enclosures. On Saturday, as one of these men was offering his wares, it is alleged by several witnesses, that a man, who is said to be a Goanese, rushed up, seized him by the collar and began thrashing him unmercifully with a cane on the face and various parts of the body, and continuing the assault after his victim had fallen exhausted to the ground. Responsible parties who have described the incident to us, state that the assault was of a most disgusting and shocking character. When the man who committed it was remonstrated with, he declared he was acting under instructions and claimed to be an employee of the Club. We trust the matter will be the subject of a strict investigation and, if the man's statement is true, that he is an employee of the Club, the sooner he is transferred to some other sphere of utility the better. If the Club authorities wish to exclude these vendors from the enclosures, they can do so quite easily without permitting their employees to resort to methods of barbarism.

Foreign Capital in India.

An interesting discussion on how far the borrowing of foreign capital has conduced to the material prosperity of India took place the other day at Madras when a paper on the subject was read by Mr. T. K. Duraiswamy Iyer under the auspices of the Madras Economic Association. Several Indian publicists and some Europeans, including the Hon. Sir Harold Stuart, member of the Executive Council of the Governor, took part in the debate, and, the discussion was of a very informing character. One would like to see such frank discussions on economic and political subjects affecting India carried on without passion and without prejudice between European and Indian thinkers in other parts of India as well. We want in India more officials of the type of Sir Harold Stuart, who can talk as if there is such a thing as a non-official Indian view which deserves recognition and dispassionate consideration, and who do not think it beneath their dignity to combat it in a frank discussion. In the Madras debate Mr. Iyer's main line of argument was that, while it is true that the investment of foreign capital in India has contributed in a very large measure to the economic development of India, and, while it may be still necessary to borrow largely from the British and other money markets to maintain progress, it is of primary importance to insist that if a choice is to be made between indigenous and foreign capital, the preference should be given to the former, the terms of borrowing remaining the same.

Railway Expenditure.

Other Indian speakers particularly Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, severely condemned this policy of one-sided development, which worked to the detriment of India in various ways dealing especially with railway expenditure. The European speakers, who followed, and who included Sir Harold Stuart and Dr. Gilbert Slater, while not contesting the advisability of utilising Indian capital whenever it can be had, combated the view that the railway policy of the Government of India has worked to the detriment of India. Dr. Slater contended that railways played a great part in the social awakening, and, if the comforts of their journeys, especially in the third class compartments, were not so satisfactory as those in England, "he was not sure that the Indian third class passenger would not prefer the cheaper third class carriage, though with considerable inconvenience, to the more costly and comfortable English third class." The task of reconciling the "cheap" discomforts of the Indian railways with the high profits made on them may not be a pleasant task, but certainly it becomes easier on the understanding that these high profits may be due in a great measure to the very discomforts which are imposed on third class travel!

Progress of Education.

The official sketch of the progress of education in India, which Sir Sankaran Nair placed before the Imperial Council on Thursday, records the following increases in the number of pupils in the primary schools of several provinces during 1915 as compared with the previous year:—

Madras	+ 55,328
Bengal	+ 18,778
United Provinces	+ 10,351
Punjab	+ 8,006
Burma	+ 20,567
Assam	+ 13,684
N. W. Frontier Province	+ 3,342

Commenting on the figures for the Punjab, the "Punjabee" asks, "If we in the Punjab are to progress at the rate of 8,000 a year, how long will it take to educate some three-and-a-half millions of our boys and girls of the school-going age who now remain ignorant and untaught." It is a simple question of arithmetic and the answer is too disappointing to need mention. The progress in some of the other provinces though apparently satisfactory, as compared with the figures for last year, is still almost infinitesimal when regard is had to the millions that are still brought up in abysmal ignorance.

Municipalities in the Southern Presidency.

The Madras Government's review of the administration reports of the district municipalities does not disclose any marked advance during the year along the path of local self-government. Even after 30 years of official guidance and control progress is still very slow. While the actual number of municipal councillors fell short of the sanctioned strength of 1,057 by 77, out of a total membership of 980, there were still 400 councillors who owed their position not to popular electorates but to nomination by Government. Further, out of a total of 63 councils, only 38 enjoyed the privilege of electing unpaid non-official chairmen. It will thus be seen that local self-government in the Presidency is still far from ideal conditions.

Government and Tuberculosis Sanatoria.

An important subject, which formed the subject of an interpellation at the Imperial Legislative Council, related to the number of sanatoria for tuberculosis in India. The Government reply showed that there are only seven such sanatoria in the whole country, all of which are maintained by private agencies. Three of those are situated in our own Presidency, the United Provinces claim two, Madras and the Punjab possessing one each. The Bombay sanatoria receive no grant from Government, while those in the Madras and the United Provinces either receive one half of the cost of maintenance or annual grants ranging from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 17,000 a year. The Punjab sanatorium, which has a hospital for advanced cases attached to it, received a building grant of Rs. 30,000. In Bengal, grants varying from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 10,000 (aggregating Rs. 67,550) were made for construction of pthisical wards at 18 local fund hospitals. One pthisical ward is maintained by Government and a contribution of Rs. 10,000 was made to a ward at Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta. The ward at Lewis Jubilee Sanitarium at Darjeeling receives no specific Government contribution. A ward for special treatment of tuberculosis is nearing completion in Ranchi.

A Bengali Methuselah.

The sober chronicles of "Bengal Past and Present" are enlivened, in the new number of that periodical, says "The Statesman" by a reference to the story of a Bengali patriarch who is said to have died in the year 1618 at the age of 411. The story must be treated seriously, for not only was it the subject of grave contemporary documents but the Editor of "Bengal Past and Present" himself has made a special study of the case. In 1606 the Bishop of Cochin had a "juridical process" drawn up in regard to this venerable Bengali, who appears to have been identified in 1605 with a man who in the year 1537 was believed by the Portuguese to be then 330 years old. Apparently he had vanished from human ken for 68 years and had then mysteriously re-appeared in Bengal. The information seems a little vague, but it was deemed worthy of being sent to King Philip IV of Castille and of being printed at Madrid. At a later date two Franciscan friars, who had come as missionaries to Bengal and had heard of the tercentenarian, "sought him out, spoke with him, and learnt whatever has been said," apparently without scepticism. The aged Bengali is said to have died in 1618, so that his full age would be 411, failing any further reappearances.

Leprosy and the War.

Medical men in Germany are apprehensive that as a result of the war there may be an invasion of Germany by leprosy. Since the Middle Ages this disease has been more or less prevalent in the Baltic provinces of Russia, where German armies are now operating. At one time it seemed to have almost died out, but during last century there was a recrudescence, and in 1910 it was estimated that there were as many as a thousand cases in one of these provinces. The Germans in recent years have been taking extraordinary precautions to prevent cases of leprosy from entering their territory from Russia. There has been a careful medical inspection of immigrants and all cases in the least degree suspicious have been put in quarantine. Such measures, however, are not possible in time of war, and with some 300,000 German troops occupying a region where leprosy is known to abound and where no segregation has been enforced, a situation has arisen that naturally causes anxiety.

The Magic of the Bagpipes.

The Rev. A. M. Maclean, B.D., C.M.G., in a stirring account of his year's work as a chaplain in France, recently paid an eloquent tribute to the magic of the bagpipes. He was presented with a set through the generosity of the Scottish Flag Day Committee, and he would never forget the first occasion on which they were used:

It was a Sunday afternoon, a sweltering, hot day, and the road was deep with dust. The long, snaky, khaki column came marching steadily down the hill, silent under the weight of their accoutrements with the grilling heat of an April sun. In the middle of the column they could see the blue bonnets and the dancing badges of the Scots. He let the English units who formed the vanguard go by, and as the Scots came abreast he gave the sign to the piper behind. He stepped forward and struck up one of the great battle marches of our race. The scene that followed baffled description. Like a gleam of sunlight sweeping over a ripe cornfield a wave of delight surged along the column of the Scots. A roar of cheering broke from the ranks. Forgetful of military discipline, men clapped their hands and literally danced in the road.

From that day no Scottish unit marched out of camp without the inspiriting strains of the bagpipes to cheer them on their way.

SATARA AND LORD HARDINGE.

DELEGATES FOR BOMBAY MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SATARA, March 13.

A public meeting held here to-day at Arthur Hall elected two delegates to attend as Satara delegates the Bombay Town Hall meeting on Wednesday, the 15th instant, to take steps to accord a fitting farewell to Lord Hardinge, the retiring Viceroy. A strong Committee was appointed to draft a farewell address to Lord Hardinge and to present it at the teath sessions of the Satara District Conference to meet at Islampur on the 22nd and 23rd March under the presidency of Mr. C. V. Vaidya, the retired Chief Justice of Gwalior, for immediate consideration and adequate disposal by that body.

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES IN CALCUTTA

DURWANS WITH RS 30,000 VICTIMISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 13.

Two cases of daring highway robbery involving loss of Rs. 30,000 were reported to the Calcutta police on Saturday. In both the cases the victims were 'durwans' (Bhaiyas) in the service of Marwari merchants. In the first case the 'durwan' after cashing the cheque for Rs. 15 000 was coming through Burra Bazaar when some one came from behind and snatched away the bundle containing the money. He chased the thief, but was hampered by interference of another man, who was arrested. In the second case another 'durwan' with Rs. 15,000 was going to the bank to deposit the amount, when an unknown person struck him a severe blow rendering him senseless and robbed him of the money.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

VERDUN BATTLE.

MORE FUTILE ASSAULTS

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN PERSIA.

FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

The Germans renewed the assaults against the French wings at Verdun but again failed. The enemy, after getting a few outlying houses east of Vaux, were shattered on the slopes by the French Seventy-fives. The accuracy of the French fire is responsible for most frightful German losses.

The Paris editor of the "New York Herald" put the German casualties at Verdun at 10,000 a day.

The Russians have occupied the Persian town of Kerina, 130 miles north-east of Bagdad.

A Russian torpedo boat has been submarined in the Black Sea.

On the Galician front the Russians attacked the village of Latache and captured a trench.

It is believed in Athens that mines have been removed from the Dardanelles to allow German submarines to pass into the Black Sea.

General Aylmer operating on the 8th instant, seven miles from the right bank of the Tigris, was compelled, in consequence of lack of water, to fall back on the river after removing his wounded.

It is reported that a frontier Bulgarian guard fired on a Roumanian ship which was loading from a barge in the Roumanian zone. Roumanian troops replied and there were many casualties on both sides.

It is officially announced that the mercantile auxiliary Fauvette struck a mine off the east coast. Fourteen were drowned.

The seizures of German ships by the Portuguese were made with the knowledge of Britain, on representations based on her alliance.

A Franco-Italian Agreement abandons Italy's privileges and capitulations in the French zone in Morocco.

Bad weather is seriously interfering with operations on the Upper Isonzo. There was intense artillery activity from the Mid-Isonzo to the sea. The enemy was repeatedly silenced.

Major Winston Churchill has returned to France.

ENEMY'S FUTILE ASSAULTS AT VERDUN

DEADLY ACCURACY OF FRENCH FIRE.

RENEWED ASSAULTS AT VERDUN.

ENEMY AGAIN FAILS.

FRIGHTFUL EFFECT OF FRENCH FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 12.

A semi-official survey says the Germans renewed the assaults against the French wings at Verdun but again failed. The enemy, after getting a few outlying houses east of Vaux were shattered on the slopes by the French seventy-fives.

The enemy's methodical bombardments are less active. This probably indicates the necessity for bringing up supplies and reconstructing the regiments.

The accuracy of the French fire is responsible for most frightful German losses, without any appreciable German progress. The prodigal waste of German lives is one of the surest elements in an Allied victory.

FRENCH AEROPLANE SUCCESSES.

It is officially announced that the French brought down eleven German aeroplanes during February and only lost six, of which four were lost owing to engine defects and two in fighting.

RECIPROCAL BOMBARDMENT

ACTIVITY ON BOTH SIDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 12.

An official statement says reciprocal bombardment was very active at Bois des Buttes, and there was considerable violence at Bethincourt.

A small German attack west of the Meuse was easily repulsed.

The bombardment continues with violence from the east of Douaumont to Fort Vaux. The enemy made a fresh infantry attempt to reach the plateau leading to the fort.

The Germans, after an artillery preparation, took in the course of an attack a small trench northward of Eix.

FRENCH ARTILLERY SUCCESSES.

TWO GERMAN PLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 13.

The communiqué says there was no infantry action north of Verdun during the day. The bombardment was rather violent on both banks of the Meuse. Our heavy artillery shelled enemy troops assembling in a ravine north of Poivre hill and German batteries west of Louvemont.

We destructively bombarded enemy works south of the Somme and between the Oise and the Aisne. We demolished several German observation stations in Cheppy wood, in Argonne, and wrecked hostile trenches in the Senones district and at Bandesapt.

Two German aeroplanes were brought down in our lines to-day and all the occupants killed. Our battle air squadrons to-day fought eighteen actions in the region of Etain, putting the enemy to flight.

GERMAN LIES EXPOSED.

LONDON, March 11.

A Berlin communiqué says that French strong counter-attacks against the new German front have recaptured fort Vaux.

The communiqué makes a dubious claim to progress in the wood westward of Douaumont and south-east of Damloup. It is noteworthy that the French communiqué affirms that the Germans have made no infantry attack.

PARIS, March 11.

A semi-official statement says that the German assertion regarding French counter-attacks at Fort Vaux are a fresh lie. We never lost the fort which Germans never attacked.

LONDON, March 12.

A Berlin communiqué says Saxon regiments stormed a position covering a thousand yards at Ville aux Bois, eleven miles north-west of Rheims, but a French communiqué points out that the position was immediately retaken.

GERMAN DAILY VERDUN CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LAHORE, Mar. 13.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The Paris editor of the "New York Herald" puts German casualties at Verdun at 10,000 a day.

PERSIAN CAMPAIGN

RUSSIANS OCCUPY KERINA.

130 MILES NORTH-EAST OF BAGDAD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.

The Russians have occupied the Persian town of Kerina, 130 miles North-East of Bagdad.

DIVIDING THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

THE RUSSIAN OBJECTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LAHORE, Mar. 13.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "New York Times" Washington correspondent learns that the objective of the Russians in Armenia is Alexandretta, in order to divide the Turkish Empire into two parts.

ADVANCE OF RUSSIA'S COASTAL FORCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LAHORE, Mar. 13.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London March 11.—A Petrograd official statement says that the coastal force has advanced ten miles beyond Riseh.

RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOAT SUBMARINED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Mar. 11.

The communiqué says an enemy submarine sank a Russian torpedo boat off Varna. Part of the crew was saved.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN GALICIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.

The Russians have attacked the Gallician village of Latache and captured a trench.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA

GEN. AYLMER'S ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 10.

An official statement says that General Lake reports that General Aylmer, operating on the 8th March, seven miles from the right bank of the Tigris was compelled in consequence of lack of water to fall back on the river after removing his wounded.

ENVER PASHA MORIBUND.

DAILY TROUBLE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LAHORE, Mar. 13.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Morning Post's" Athens correspondent learns from a diplomatic source that the opposition organise daily demonstrations in Constantinople which the police are unable to disperse.

Authentic details of the attempt on Enver Pasha cannot be obtained. It is currently reported that he is moribund.

BAGDAD RAILWAY.

OFFICES AT ADANA DESTROYED.

ATHENS, March 11.

The offices of the Bagdad railway at Adana have been destroyed by fire, believed to be incendiary.

MINES REMOVED FROM DARDANELLES

ATHENS, March 11.

It is believed that mines have been removed from the Dardanells to allow German submarines to pass into the Black Sea.

MAJOR WINSTON CHURCHILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 12.

Major Winston Churchill left to-day for the front.

ROUMANO-BULGARIAN INCIDENT

SHIP ATTACKED BY FRONTIER GUARD.

ROUMANIAN TROOPS REPLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.

A telegram to the "Daily Mail" from Odessa says that a Bulgarian frontier guard near Rahovo fired on a Rumanian ship which was loading from a barge in the Rumanian zone.

An Austrian gunboat ordered the ship to the Bulgarian shore, and on refusal shelled her.

Rumanian troops replied and there were many casualties on both sides.

PEACE DEMONSTRATIONS IN BULGARIA

ATHENS, March 11.

There is discontent in Bulgaria and peace demonstrations are being ruthlessly suppressed.

KING CONSTANTINE'S SALONIKA VISIT ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LAHORE, Mar. 13.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" correspondent cables:—

King Constantine has abandoned the idea of visiting Salonika owing to the Kaiser's telegraphing that he would regard such a demonstration of friendliness to the Allies as an unfriendly act.

AUXILIARY CRUISER STRIKES A MINE.

FOURTEEN DROWNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 12.

It is officially announced that the mercantile auxiliary Fauvette struck a mine off the East coast. Fourteen were drowned.

GERMAN FRIGHTFULNESS.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN MINELAYING

LONDON, March 11.

Reports of the movements of the German fleet are thought to be connected with new developments in minelaying, which will apparently play a large part in the new German frightfulness.

HOHENZOLLERN REDOUBT.

ENEMY SPRING FOUR MINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 13.

The British communiqué says the enemy sprang four mines near the Hohenzollern redoubt. Grenade fighting ensued in which our casualties and the damage done were very slight.

The enemy shelled trenches at Loos and Bois Grenier.

There was heavy artillery bombardment on both sides at Ypres.

PORTUGAL AND GERMANY.

BRITAIN'S REPRESENLATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LISBON, Mar. 12.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs announced in Parliament that the seizures of German ships were made with the knowledge of Britain, which made representations based on her alliance.

MEMBERS OF NON-COMBATANT CORPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LAHORE, Mar. 13.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

Members of non-combatant corps are not eligible for working pay or proficiency pay which are given for the professional skill of combatant soldiers.

ITALIAN OPERATIONS

INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

BAD WEATHER PREVAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, March 13.

The communiqué says bad weather is seriously interfering with operations on the upper Isonzo, where snow in places is ten metres deep.

There was intense artillery activity from the mid-Isonzo to the sea. The enemy was repeatedly silenced. Grenade attacks were carried out by infantry ploughing through snow and slush. The enemy reinforcements were swept by artillery and machine guns.

ITALIAN POLITICS.

SALANDRA ADMINISTRATION UNPOPULAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.

A telegram from Milan states that dissatisfaction with Signor Salandra and desire for a representative cabinet are growing.

Signor Bissolati is indicated as the new premier. If he accepts it will mean a closer union between Italy and the Allies, and declaration of war against Germany.

FRANCO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.

A Franco-Italian agreement has been signed under which Italy abandons her privileges and capitulations in the French zone in Morocco.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major S. S. Binny, Welsh Fusiliers.
Major E. Freeman, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain W. T. Lyons, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. J. Maxwell Stuart, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. A. J. Allen, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. Hughes, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. P. Hersee, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. A. Montehole, Sussex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. F. P. Robertson, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. L. T. Sinclair, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. J. L. Tyrell, Northamptons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. T. G. Elkington, Suffolks.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut. F. R. Brislee, Lincolns.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut. N. C. Madan, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. D. McP. Holmes, Cheshires.

NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. H. S. Carter, Lancs Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Major T. G. Cope, Royal Fusiliers.
Major G. W. West, Royal Lancs.
Captain C. de W. Armitage, East Yorks.
Captain T. H. Mills, East Yorks.
Captain A. H. Burton, Lincolns.
Captain L. F. Colebrook, Royal Lancasters.
Captain F. Glegg, Royal Lancasters.
Captain W. P. Griffiths, Welsh Fusiliers.
Captain H. B. Rowan, Camerons.
Lieut. E. W. Beck, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. C. I. Burrell, Engineers.
Lieut. H. S. Cousens, Sussex Regiment.
Lieut. A. H. Dickinson, Northern Cyclist Battalion.
Lieut. D. E. Horwood, Artillery.
Lieut. G. McDonald, Gordons.
Lieut. S. A. Taylor, Royal Lancasters.
Lieut. J. R. Wilton, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut. R. Barker, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. R. G. Begg, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. H. G. Howard, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. C. R. Booth, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. A. J. Carey, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. C. Sanderson, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. H. E. Broadbent, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. H. A. Heat n, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. S. W. Hedgecock, Middlesex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. D. S. Marcus, Middleses Regiment.
Second-Lieut. E. A. Moore, Middleses Regiment.
Second-Lieut. B. H. McBirney, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. H. P. Riley, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. L. H. Tonks, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut. C. E. James, Welsh Regiment.

(Continued on page 8.)

MESOPOTAMIA.

THE FIGHT AT SUWACHA MARSH.

A THRILLING STORY.

(By "Eye-witness.")

JANUARY 31.

On the 21st of January the Turks were holding a strong position between the Suwacha Marsh and the left bank of the Tigris four miles out of our camp. It was a bottle-neck position with a mile and a half of front; there was no getting round them and the only way was to push through. We entrenched in front of them, on the 20th we bombarded them with all our guns and again on the morning of the 21st preparatory to a frontal attack.

I started in the dark and after blundering a little way in the mud waited for a sign of light in the East. Soon I had almost forgotten the business in hand. The sun rises and sets with an unfailing glory in this flat land; all the beauty and colour which should be in the earth is gathered into the sky. Before six opening streaks of light or rather streaks of black and purple cloud thrown against the light, a faint opale-scent glimmer, heralded the dawn. Violet columns of smoke rose dimly from the camp fires against which the figures of men rising and stooping seemed like colossal and in the west the full moon hung in the web of a washy indigo cloud.

At dawn the rifle fire began, and the t-p-tap-tap of the maxim, steady and continuous with vibrations like two men wrestling in an alternate grip, tightening and relaxing. I had thought that we would attack at dawn. But when I reached the Divisional Staff heard that we were waiting for the bombardment which was to begin at a quarter to eight. The gunners could not see the registering marks before. We were to let them have it for twenty minutes and then advance.

If the concentrated fire of our guns was to be anything like the bombardment of the 20th, it would be a good moment to approach our trenches while the minimum of enemy's lead was going about. I went a mile ahead and waited.

A THUNDEROUS ORCHESTRA.

When the bombardment began I went on. The thunderous orchestra of the guns shook the earth and rent the skies penetrated by echoes like the moan of the Dead March when the solemn wandering wind wails through the cloisters of St. Paul's columns of dust rose over the Turkish lines, and pillars of mud, green, white and brown and yellow; and columns of water where a stray shell—Turkish no doubt—plunged into the Tigris. The enemy's lines must have been poor cover, and I was glad we had the bulk of the guns on our side. All this shell fire should have been a covering roof to our advance, but the Turk, it appeared, was not skulking as he ought. He was by no means "doggo." His bullets passing overhead were at first barely audible in the din, not louder than the tweet of a whinchat; but there was a good bit of earth flying, and mysterious splashing in the river and the flooded nullahs.

I passed a doctor friend in a dug-out making hot tea. He gave me a cup. As we drank the B's came by in support and occupied an empty trench on our left. They were laughing and joking. One of them tripped upon a telephone wire, "not wounded yet," his pal cried. Just then another stumbled to an invisible stroke and did not rise. A man ahead was singing. "That's not the girl I saw you with at Brighton." One of the doctor's stretcher bearers brought the wounded man in, and I went on a trench or two with the B's.

In the next trench a sergeant showed me his bandolier. A sharp nosed bullet had gone through three rounds of ammunition and struck in the fourth during the last rush forward. We had a minute or two in which to smoke and talk. One makes friends quickly in the trenches and forgets reserve. He told me where he lived, his trade before the war, how many brothers he had serving and now in his wife's family there were three brothers killed and wounded, one missing, one a prisoner, and two serving now in France. We did not mention Mesopotamia. there was nothing, which was not palpable to be said.

HELL-FIRE SPIRIT IN FRANCE.

It is these huge stretchers of open that take the wind and stomach out of one. I remembered being told by a man that his feet were coldest when lying under fire with the supports. "You work yourself up in the lap or two," he said, "and let everything go, but away behind one thinks too much. There is lead about, but it doesn't count. When one waits a long time it is like being with a dentist who is fumbling with his forceps in a drawer. One doesn't see red." And he swore that he had enjoyed a certain hell-fire spirit in France. I could conceive the impulse that carried one over those last two hundred yards but not as an impulse of a life time; to most of my friends this kind of thing was becoming their daily bread. The men I was with were mostly a new draft; but they were very brave. Word was passed along to advance to the next bit of cover.

In the next trench were two wounded Jats. One was wounded in the foot and the other was looking after him; scooping out the earth with a pick and digging himself deeper in. It was here that I began to argue with myself as to how much an "Eye-Witness" should see. He must certainly see something or he would not be

(Continued on page 8.)

PROVINCIAL BUDGETS

RIGOROUS WAR ECONOMIES.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, March 13.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council met this morning the Hon. Sir Benjamin Robertson presiding. Mr. Martin introduced the Revised Financial Statement.

The Revised Financial Statement for 1916-17, the revised estimates for the current year 1915-16 and the accounts for 1914-15 were presented to the Council to-day by the Hon. Mr. J. T. Marten. In framing the estimates, under instructions from the Government of India, it has been assumed that war would continue throughout the ensuing year. The actual transactions of 1914-15 proved better than the revised, the figures being 85 thousands more on the Revenue side and 1.46 lakhs less on the side of expenditure. As a result of economy in expenditure the year closed with a balance of 97,46,000 against 95,15,000 in the Revised estimate. The total difference between the Budget and Revised estimate amounts to 6 lakhs. The revised figure of expenditure amounts to 28.93 lakhs against 29.85 lakhs, the saving effected by deliberate curtailment of expenditure being 9 lakhs. The nett result of the current year's transactions is expected to leave the Provincial balance better by Rs. 319,000. The estimates for 1916-17 provide for a revenue of 288.56 lakhs and an expenditure of 289.46 lakhs, thus drawing on the opening balance of 95 lakhs to the extent of 58 thousands only. The result has been obtained by very serious reductions in provisions for new expenditure. The total revenue is estimated considerably below the actuals of last few years, but somewhat higher than the revised for 1915-16. The minimum ordinary expenditure is estimated at 279.82 lakhs. New expenditure provided for in the ensuing year is 9.34 lakhs The main retrenchment made is under Public Works Department, the grants being reduced to 54 lakhs or 11 lakhs below the current year's revised. Opening and closing balances include 25.88 lakhs and 20.51 lakhs respectively on account of unspent balance of Government of India grants.

The following are the Revenue and Expenditure estimates under Principal heads for [illegible] amounts being in lakhs of rupees: —

Land Revenue	100.35	42.61
Stamps	20	60
Excise	75	4.23
Income Tax	56.7	10
Forest	32	19.17
Registration	3.65	1.23

After the Financial Statement. Mr. Slocock introduced the budget heads, General Administration, Courts of Law and Jails.

Mr. Mudholkar moved a resolution recommending the expenditure on the Judicial Commissioner's Court in 1916-17 be kept at 2,13,000 instead of at 2,35,000 as proposed. He wanted the Judicial Commissioners' Court to be composd of two judges from Indian Civil Service, one from the Provincial Service and two from the Provincial Bar. He also hoped that the proposed temporary judge would be an Indian. Mr. Slocock replying declined to make any pronouncement. The resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Kelkar recommended that the provision for the creation of a Fourth Judicial Commissionership be dropped and the allotment for the same be utilized for improving the pay and prospects of Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs.

Mr. Slocock quoted figures to show that the provision for the additional judgeship was absolutely necessary and stated that at this stage it was impossible to improve the pay of Subordinate Judges. The resolution was declared withdrawn.

Mr. Mudholkar recommended Rs. 8,600 being allotted for expenditure on the entertainment of extra Assistant Commissioners as Court guardians, receivers, and assignees in Berar. Mr. Slocock in introducing the Budget Head, Law Courts had already explained that the Government had provided Rs. 10,000 for the purpose. The resolution was accepted. Mr. Dixit's resolution on the same subject was withdrawn.

Messrs. Marten and Hullah introduced several Budget Heads pertaining to their charge.

Mr. Mudholkar's resolution recommending the provincial share of the land revenue to be estimated at 101 lakhs instead of 100.35 lakhs was lost and so also Mr. Dixit's resolution that Rs. 25,000 budgetted for expenditure on the new service of excise officers be not incurred was lost.

Mr. Dixit withdrew his resoluetion recommending the budgetted expenditure under Forest in connection with the revision of the subordinate establishment, etc.

Mr. Bishandutt Sukul's resolution recommending the provision of Rs. 15,000 for starting a cattle-breeding farm in Jubbulpore district was withdrawn.

The only other resolution which called for some discussion was Mr. Mudholkar's, who wanted the expenditure on certain buildings and other purposes to be omitted from the budget.

Mr. Slocock said that everyone of the items objected to by the mover was a necessity. The resolution was lost by 15 to 6 votes.

Mr. King then introduced the Budget head Police and congratulated himself that his department had no complications, there being no resolution at all. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

Mr. Setalvad's Disposition of Property Bill was circulated among members, most of whom it is understood, expressed their approval with the principle of the Bill.

THE PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 13.

The meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council was held this morning at Government House, his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor presiding. There was a good attendance of members. After Messrs. Parker, Ward, Lumsden and Craik took the oath of allegiance a lengthy list of 66 questions were put and answered to.

Mr. Godley, Director of Public Instruction, in reply to a question said that the proportion spent on female education was one-fifth of the total expense on education.

In reply to a question on the panchayat tribunals Mr. Craik, Revenue Secretary, said 31 panchayats had been established in 10 districts under the Civil Panchayats Act, 1912.

In reply to a question about grant of lands to Hindu sufferers in the recent dacoities in Jhang district Mr. Craik, Revenue Secretary said that the Government as a special case sanctioned grants of land aggregating 20 rectangles or 500 acres on present terms for the sufferers. In Ahmedpur the losses of property have been most serious and the Commissioner has appointed a local committee of Hindu gentlemen to investigate the cases of deserving applicants and make suitable recommendations for the distribution of this area. No further grants are contemplated.

In reply to a question about the Press Act Mr. Barron, the Chief Secretary, laid on the table a statement showing that security has been demanded from nine newspapers since December 1913. In the case of four such security has been enhanced and six newspapers ceased to exist as they failed to deposit security, all of them being published in the vernacular.

In reply to a question relating to raising the status of the Punjab to a regulation Province, Mr. Barron said there was nothing practically at present to differentiate between the regulation and non-regulation provinces in the Golvernment of India Act of 1915. Recruitment for the Punjab Commission from the Indian Staff Corps ceased in 1902 after the separation of the North-west Frontier Province and now the Punjab is on the same footing as the regulation provinces, as regards recruitment for posts open to the Indian Civil Service and as regards its system of administration.

Mr. O. F. Lumsden, Financial Secretary, presented the Financial Statement for 1916-17 which shows an opening balance of Rs. 59,23,000. The total revenue budgeted for is Rs. 5,32,67,000 and the total expenditure at Rs. 4,78,26,000. The closing balance is estimated at Rs. 54,41,000. Compared to the revised estimates of the current year the chief items of decreased revenue are land revenue and excise; while are land revenue and income tax are estimated to increase over two lakhs. The expenditure on police shows an increase from 65 lakhs to 70 lakhs.

PROMOTION OF INDUSTRIES.

Rai Ramsarandas moved a resolution recommending an allotment of Rs. 24,000 to the promotion of suitable industries by curtailing expenditure under the head Civil. Rai Bakshi Sohanlal, Rai Harichand and Lala Kashiram supported the resolution.

Mr. Lumsden said he could not accept the amendment. A sum of half a lakh as stated in reply to Sir Pratulchandra Chatterji's speech, was allotted to industries last year, but it could not be spent owing to the absence of well defined schemes. The acceptance of the resolution, he said, would mean the abandonment or postponement of other urgent matters.

The President expressed sympathy with the resolution but said that an acute businessman like the hon. mover would be the last person to ask Government to promote schemes of mushroom growth. His Honour regretted that the Punjab which should be the first in industries, had taken a back seat, but this was due to non-facilities for coal and iron in the province. The Government found after spending many lakhs that the coal available here was of very poor quality and had to indent it from Bengal. As regards iron the position was equally unfavourable. Earth oil industry or naptha which may take the place of coal, offered more promise, at least in Jhelum where the recently issued prospecting licenses would. His honour hoped be converted into mining licenses. The Government have been doing a great deal to encourage weaving with looms. The glass industry at Ambala under Rai Pannalal, which His honour recently inspected, is soon expected to capture a larger market. His honour said whenever the Government is assured of a bonafide undertaking it would not hesitate to support either from reserves or reappropriations. The resolution was then withdrawn by the mover.

Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das then moved the following resolution:—"That this Council recommends to the Government that the strength of the Punjab Legislative Council be raised to the full stationary limit of 30." In doing so he thanked the Government for the recent communiqué issued about the enlargement of the Council.

Mr. Lumsden then introduced the Bill further to amend the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883. Lala Kashi Ram asked the Council whether the Bill is going to be passed without the approval of public opinion. It was always better, the speaker said, to have public opinion first then to pass any Bill. He suggested that the Bill be circulated for public opinion before referring to the Select Committee. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor supported this amendment and said it was desirable to circulate the Bill first before referring it to the Committee. The amendment was accepted.

BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, March 13.

His Excellency Lord Carmichael presided at to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council when Mr. Beatson Bell presented the Revised Financial Statement for Bengal for 1916-17. He said that during the last few months receipts had come in somewhat better than they anticipated. As a result they had been able to make an additional allotment for the purpose of police.

Six resolutions were moved by non-official members only one of which was carried in a modified form, the rest being either withdrawn or lost. The first resolution, as modified, asked for a grant of Rs. 5,000 to meet the cost of selecting a site of a second reservoir for the Damodar river to prevent floods in Burdwan and other districts. This resolution was accepted.

Rai Radha Churn Pal Bahadur asked for an allotment of one lakh of rupees for carrying out anti-malarial operations in Bengal. The Hon. Nawab Samsul Huda on behalf of the Government said they had made an additional grant of one lakh for sanitation. The resolution was then withdrawn.

The next resolution praying for a recurring grant of Rs. 1,200 a year for a hostel in Calcutta for backward classes was lost.

Two other resolutions asking for small grants for increments of pay of munsiffs and clerks in registration offices were put. The first was lost and the second withdrawn. The last resolution asking for the appointment of two special Mahomedan marriage registrars at Calcutta and Dacca was withdrawn for lack of funds. The Council adjourned to the 27th instant.

MADRAS.

MADRAS, Mar. 13.

The main feature of the Madras Financial Statement are as follows:—The revised estimate for 1915-16 reduces the anticipated deficit from Rs. 15.6 lakhs to Rs. 7.9 lakhs. The forecast for 1916-17 shows an opening balance of Rs. 102.2 lakhs and revenue of Rs. 770 lakhs and expenditure of Rs. 773 lakhs. A large balance cannot be much Rs. 3 lakhs and closing balance Rs. 99 lakhs. Large balance cannot be much drawn up for provincial purposes because the Imperial Government need use of provincial balances during the time of the war.

BURMA.

RANGOON, Mar. 13.

At the meeting of the Burma Legislative Council held to-day the Revised Financial Statement for the year ending March 31, 1917, was presented by the Revenue Secretary. The statement showed the following position of the finances of the province. The current year opened with a balance of 93 lakhs to the credit of the Province of which 40 were earmarked for specific expenditure. The revised estimate provides for receipts amounting to 549 lakhs and expenditure of 572 lakhs. In accordance to the instructions of the Government of India the Budget estimaes for 1916-17 have been prepared on the assumption of the continuance of the war throughout the year. The expenditure proposed has been restricted to the utmost extent possible. The provincial share of ordinary revenue expected in 1916-17, exclusive of transfers from Imperial revenues, is 512 lakhs, or 2.27 below the Budget Estimate for the previous year and 15 lakhs above the Revised Estimate for that year. The total provincial expenditure in the Budget Estimate for 1916-17 is 572 lakhs. The grand total in the Budget Estimate of the Provincial receipts is 628 lakhs and in provincial expenditure the revised estimate is 642 lakhs and provincial deficit 23 lakhs. In the total provincial expenditure there is a closing balance of 56 lakhs in the budget estimate and a deficit of 13 lakhs in the revised estimate.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(Continued from page 7.)

LONDON, Mar. 12.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Capt. M. S. Robertson, Gordons.
Lieut. C. H. Waldron, Lincolns.
Lieut. R. G. Wells, Sussex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. D. F. Beckhuson, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut. H. A. Johnston, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. R. D. Locke, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. D. G. Watt, Gordons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut.-Col. F. E. Daniell, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. A. H. Macdonald, Scotish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. R. G. Mcfarlane, Engineers.

DIED.

Lieut. V. Parker, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Capt. G. Carr, Motor Machine Gun Corps.
Capt. C. Legard, Lincolns.
Capt. G. F. Osborne, Sussex Regiment.
Lieut. E. W. Bennett, Motor Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut. S. N. Bourne, Sussex Regiment.
Lieut. P. G. Foster, Sussex Regiment.
Lieut. G. Nagle, Sussex Regiment.
Lieut. G. H. Matthews, East Yorks.
Lieut. G. de H. Murison, Royal Scots.
Lieut. F. W. Webb, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. T. R. Brown, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. G. C. Clark, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. C. R. Schagel, Artillery
Second-Lieut. C. C. Godwin, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. R. A. Gwyn, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. W. Hamilton, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. C. G. Parr, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut. C. N. Seedhouse, General List.
Second-Lieut. G. P. Talbot, West Ridings.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 13.

Casualty List No. 27:

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant M. Morham, 120th Rajputs, I. A. R. O.

Plans and estimates are now once again being prepared for the proposed Sukkur barrage.

MADRASA-I-ISLAMIA, AT KUTIYANA.

OPENING CEREMONY.

(From a Correspondent.)

It was about two years ago that a scheme was set on foot by Mr. Mahomed Amin Fakih, Bar-at-law, Chief Judge, Junagadh State for the foundation of a Madrasa to enable the Mahomedan children of Kutiyana to receive secular as well as religious education under qualified and trained hands in a building worthy of the name. The enthusiastic zeal with which Mr. Fakih and all concerned set to work resulted in the short space of time in about Rs. 42,000 being collected from public subscriptions. The Administrator, Mr. H. D. Rendall, to whose sincere support the institution owes its existence, was pleased to contribute Rs. 20,000 for building purposes on behalf of the minor Nawab Saheb Mahobatkhanji. The foundation of this building was laid by the Administrator on 8th January 1915, and the construction work was soon commenced under the personal supervision of Mr. Brook Fox, Chief Engineer, Junagadh State. It is no exaggeration to say that the building which is now finished is one of the most beautiful buildings of Kathiawar. The opening ceremony of the Madrasa was held on Saturday, 4th March

In response to the invitations numerous Mahomedan and Hindu guests had arrived from far-off places like Madras Bombay, Balsar etc., and they were all accommodated in the spacious shamiana erected in the open space in front of the building, whereas the boys numbering more than 422 who have already joined the institution were seated in a separate tent piched in the vicinity.

On the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Rendall, the Junagadh Mahobatkhanji Orphanage Bag-pipe Band commenced playing a beautiful march. The proceedings were commenced by the recitation of pieces from the Koarn, and other recitations specially composed for the occasion.

The recitations being over Mr. Fakih, addressed the meeting in Urdu, explaining the genesis of the scheme. Mr. Rendall then formally declared the building open. The Administrator and the gentlemen accompanying him inspected the various rooms which were all found to be well ventilated and lighted and furnished with all the requisites for school purpose. After partaking of some refreshment the Administrator returned to the shamiana and addressed the meeting in Gujarati. Mr. Rendall expressed his own satisfaction and pleasure as he and Mrs. Rendall were able to pay a visit to Kutiyana for the opening of an institution the foundation-stone of which he had laid only fourteen months ago. He said credit was in the first place due to Mr. Fakih for initiating the scheme and bringing it to successful completion and in the second to the members of the Committee who also worked hard for its success. All of them he said were indebted considerably to the large minded Dala Sheth whose generous contribution of Rs. 15,000 had headed the movement and who was always the first to meet every such call for the welfare of his brethern. He reminded the audience that the help he gave was on behalf of the minor Nawab Saheb Mahobetkhanji and that they should all feel grateful to him for the same. The relation between the Nawab Saheb and his subjects was that of father and children. It was always his object as Administrator to foster the same. He hoped that the Nawab Saheb would always continue to lend his support to the Madrassa.

The Administrator was pleased to make a further grant of Rs. 5,000 for building the compound wall and to raise to Rs. 10,000 if the agricultural prospects were good next year. As the Administrator's own name was associated with the Madrassa both in laying the foundation stone and in the opening ceremony and as he had the best interests of the institution at heart he was happy to present to Mr. Kakih a cheque for Rs. 1,000 out of his own pocket for the benefit of the Madrassa.

At the request of the Committee Mrs. Rendall then distributed cups, handkerchiefs and sweets to all the boys. This being over Mr. Sarvani conveyed the thanks of the public to the Administrator and Mrs. Rendall for the trouble they had taken in presiding on the occasion and the deep sympathy evinced by them for the future welfare of the rising generation.

The guests then were garlanded and the proceedings terminated after a distribution of pan sopari etc.

BARRACKPORE SHOOTING CASE.

CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST DONALDSON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 13.

In connection with what is known as the Barrackpore shooting case in which Mrs. Drumond was charged with having attempted to murder David Donaldson and acquitted at the High Court Sessions on Friday, the Standing Counsel to-day applied before the Chief Justice to prosecute Donaldson for alleged perjury in the Lower Court. Donaldson said he was asleep when he was shot but in the High Court he said he shot himself. His Lordship directed the case against Donaldson to be tried by the nearest First Class Magistrate.

A SOLDIER'S SUICIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, March 13.

Private R. Hosking, the 25th County of London Regiment succumbed in the Station Hospital yesterday to injuries self-inflicted with a razor on Friday night.

At an inquest held by the police it transpired that he was found lying in a semi-conscious condition in Baird Barrack. The verdict was temporary insanity due to depression of mind.

OPENING CEREMONY AT BAI AVABAI SCHOOL.

HON. MR. SHARP'S ADDRESS.

In connection with the opening ceremony of the Science Hall of the Bai Avabai High School and unveiling the portraits of its founders. Mr. and Mrs. Bomanji Chothia, on the 8th instant at Bulsar, the Hon. Mr. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, in the course of his address reviewing the splendid work done by the institution and the progress of education in general in the Northern Division of the Presidency said:—

The other day when it was suggested to me by the Educational Inspector that I should pay a visit to Bulsar, in the course of my tour, had I anticipated that I would be called upon to be present at such a vast gathering I should have kept silent. But I consented to go because I had been wishing for a long time to visit the school for two reasons. Firstly, I had always been hearing that this institution was singularly well accommodated and well conducted and secondly, why this institution for boys should bear the name of a woman; I discovered that the family name of the founder and that of the gentleman who kindly acted as my host was Chothia. Among the innumerable young men whom I had to initiate into the mysteries of logic was Mr. S. M. Chothia. I do not know whether he remembers me, but I remember him as a singularly well conducted, pleasant, intelligent student and a famous cricketer. I discovered that his grandfather founded this school, and his father played the part of a kind host. Had I known all this it would have made me all the more eager to seize this opportunity to make acquaintance with the Chothia family.

Although I have never been here before I find I am not among strangers. Old and venerable Mr. Talati has been arranging things here as he has been doing for the last fifteen years. He has, however, kept himself cunningly out of speechifying on this occasion. Another student whom I had the pleasure of initiating into the mysteries of logic is a teacher of this school, Mr. Ambelal Desai. One remark in the address of Mr. Chothia interested me, and it was, that the founder thought in the beginning that ten thousand rupees were enough for all purposes of a high school. Many people seem to think that a few rooms, a few benches without backs and a few failed matriculates are all that is required to conduct a high school. But the founder of this high school and his family paid great attention to efficiency and he and his family never objected to incur any expenditure and never repined, and did all that was necessary. The widow and the son pursued the same policy. I find that the Chothia family partly follow the profession of law and partly of trade. In both these branches they have been doing their work very efficiently. At all events the Educational Department stands up as much for efficiency as is possible under the circumstances.

A class of persons is very fond of critizing the Government and become cross when the Government insists upon efficiency. They call it the efficiency mania of the Educational Department. The Government in spite of all this has insisted and will insist upon as much efficiency and competence as it can but it must be remembered that it is impossible to secure efficiency and competence without money. I find that people in this country are opposed to every idea of efficiency or competence. A large part of the world is resounding with the din of the bloodiest war, that ever took place. If any lesson is to be learnt from it, it is the lesson of the importance of being efficient. Germany has been able to hold on so long against the Allies simply because Germans are highly efficient individually as well as a nation, while I fear I have to say that many among the Allies were quite unprepared for the present war. What the Government has prescribed for all Government schools and has not been able to do owing to the war, the Chothia family has done in a private school. The Science Hall here is much in front of the Government high schools and is built on the pattern adopted for our high schools. What we have not been able to do has been much more satisfactorily done by an aided school. Among the Government and non-Government schools this is the only school, which has the Science Hall on the new pattern. The manager is to be congratulated on the enterprize and promptness with which it was carried out and on the satisfactory accommodation and equipment of it. When I started for this tour I intended to show the Government model of science laboratory to all the schools but as a matter of fact I have found that this laboratory is a model to be followed by other schools.

I now thank the members of the Portrait Committee and Mr. Chothia who has entertained me so hospitably for inviting me to take part in these pleasant functions. I hope from the hospitable entertainment of Mr. Manchershaw Chothia that his son must not have told badly of me. (Laughter and applause.)

A vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Sharp proposed by Mr. Chothia in an impressive speech and seconded by Mr. Durlabhji elicited a burst of cheers for the distinguished President, which lasted for several minutes.

Mr. Chothia then thanked the members of the Portrait Committee and the public.

After the national anthem was sung by the boys of the Bai Avabai High School, the gathering the like of which was only witnessed years ago when Mr. Giles presided, and similar kind of sports was gone through, dispersed with smiling faces and cheerful hearts. Words of praise for the great success of the gathering and the sports were heard from every lips, and the Hon. Mr. Sharp seemed to have made a profound impression upon all Europeans and Indians alike by his straightforward outspoken and humorous speech.

MESOPOTAMIA.

(Continued from page 7.)

an "Eye-Witness." On the other hand he must not see too much, for it is also his business to record. This was a comforting thought with its logical conclusion. "It is most certainly the duty of an "Eye-Witness" to survive battles." And so after a little casuistry I persuaded myself that I had seen exactly enough. When the B's went on I remained in the trench.

Left alone with the Jats I moralised upon courage with a curious mixture of thankfulness and shame that I was not attacking the Turks in the front line. I was filled with a great contempt for everything and everybody civil, more especially for politicians and war correspondents in khaki. The only men who counted were the men who took trenches or died in taking them.

A PHILOSOPHIC JAT.

The bombardment had ceased. The rifle and maxim fire ahead was continuous like hail on a corrugated iron roof. The B's would soon be in it. I listened eagerly for some intermission, but it did not relax or recede and I know that the Turks must be holding on. The bullets became thicker than an ironic whistle, a sucking noise! A gluck like a snipe leaving mud, the squeal and rattle of shrapnel. The Jat ducked with a melancholy dignity as a vicious fragment of shell tore the air like rent canvas and pitched in the earth behind. Then one of our own came over, the slow-travelling, friendly rustling howitzer, shelling their supports; then a wobbly eighteen-pounder with its driving band loose. Two kingfishers hung over the trench by the river and a lark dropped a foot or two at every concussion but did not leave her beat.

The Jat continued gravely to dig. With his pick in one hand he was hollowing out an impregnable cave in the forward wall of the trench for his friend; and as he dug he lamented in his far-away voice, that he had ever been taken away from France. And he sang the praises of the fair land of France and reviled this sodden biblical plain, for which we were fighting, in terms with which I could well agree.

After a time things became monotonous in the trench with the two Jats. The day was yet young and I began to think about making my escape. I thought I had heard a break in the fire, as if we were pushing through. There it grew in intensity, became nearer, if anything, and so heavy and unintermittent that I was afraid the attack had failed. I wanted to find some Brigade Headquarters and learn how things were going. Just then the Jat called out to me that there was a white soldier wounded badly in the leg. I looked up over the traverse and saw one of the B's dragging himself painfully out of the trench. Here was a companion in retreat. He had the use of one leg and at first we hopped in step, as in a sack -face, he leaning on my shoulder. Then his leg gave out with pain, and I thought of the time-honoured device, by which one's duty to one's neighbour and the care of one's own person, as so seldom happens, coincide. I put him on my back. With this shield and buckler covering every vulnerable part of my carcase I hobbled into the asylum of a field ambulance.

A BOY HERO.

I soon found a Brigade Headquarters. We had got into the Turkish trenches, the General told me, but by that time our line was sadly thin, and we had been bombed out. Things were as they were. At noon the rain came down All day and all night it poured and one thought of the wounded, between the lines waiting for dark. At night they were brought in on the slow transport carts. There was one boy who had a bullet through his pocket and another through his helmet. He was full of the story, told it with a naif matter of fact simplicity, a kind of bated wonder at being alive. The faculty of wonder is not very elastic. The biggest things in history make a breakfast table yarn the next morning not much bigger than the tale of falling off a horse; and as the boy talked we interrupted him, I asked about mails and whether there was a field canteen coming up from Ali Gharbi.

The boy and his men had been in the Turkish trenches and held them an hour and a quarter. Most of the frontal fire came from the second line. Our concentrated bombardment on the trenches nearest the river had thinned the Turks in the front line here. They knew where to expect our attack and had moved along to their left and the marsh whence they enfiladed our advance into the bombarded zone. Much of the frontal fire from their second line went high. This would explain the number of casualties in our support trenches during the cannonade.

The boy had cleared a small redoubt fifty yards in front of the line with his revolver. The Turks had dropped their rifles and ran.

Once inside the trench he lost all count of time. "It might have been half an hour; it might have been three hours and a half" he said. As a matter of fact it was an hour and a quarter. The trench was soon empty and he was as safe and snug in it as in a house. He found a machine gun and turned it on the second line and over the traverse on to the Turkish left. The machine was a difficult pattern; it jammed every six or seven shots. He took out the feed, cut the belt, ejected the cartridges and shoved the belt in again and played with the thing like a toy till the Turks came bombing down the line right on to his traverse, when he put five rifle shots into the gun and cleared. The B's were gradually driven down the trench from traverse to traverse towards the river, where another bombing party was coming up, a trench at right angles. The B's had one piece of luck, No.—Co. had lost their way the night before and dug in fifty yards nearer the enemy than the rest of the regiment, they came on this forward trench in their retirement, and it saved them fifty yards of fire and many lives. They held this trench and the redoubt till night when they were able to get their wounded away without further loss.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

REVISED FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RESTRICTIONS ON EXPENDITURE.

The general feature of the Revised Financial Statement for 1916-17 presented to the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday by Mr. Carmichael, is the restriction on expenditure which has been imposed on account of conditions arising out of the war. The figures at a glance are as follows, the amounts being given in thousands of rupees:—

	1915-16. Budget	1915-16. Revised	1916-17. Budget.
Opening balance	1,54,28	1,58,04	1,38,65
Revenue	7,49,00	7,46,90	7,51,00
Expenditure	7,71,77	7,66,29	7,54,10
Closing balance	1,31,51	1,38,65	1,36,15

In presenting the Budget, Mr. Carmichael made a lengthy speech in which he said that the Budget estimates were prepared on the assumption of the continuance of the war throughout the year. The receipts were not directly affected by the war to any great extent, only the normal rate of increase under stamps, excise and assessed taxes was for a time retarded. All expenditure which can be postponed without grave inconvenience is postponed till after the war, and no provision is proposed for new schemes of expenditure unless they were of pressing urgency.

After the various heads of the Budget had been introduced by the members of the Executive Council, the Council proceeded to legislative business. The Bill to Amend the Bombay Landing and Wharfage Fees Act was passed. The Council adjourned till to-day.

The Bombay Legislative Council met at the Secretariat at noon yesterday and the proceedings were graced by the presence of Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, Lady Helen Brassey and Miss Brand. Mr. Crerar, Private Secretary, Capt. the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas and Captain Goldie, A.D.C.'s were also present. His Excellency the Governor who presided was supported by the Hon. Mr. W. D. Shepherd, the Hon. Mr. Chaubal and the Hon. Mr. Carmichael.

The following additional members were present:—The Hon. the Advocate General, the Hon. Moulvie Rafiuddin, Ahmad; the Hon. Mr. Dattatraya Venkatesh, Belvi; the Hon. Mr. Ghulam Muhommad Walad Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad, Bhurgri; the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis; the Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte; the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Kashinath Ramchandra Godbole; the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg; the Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. Jackson; the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; the Hon. Mr. Balkrishna Sitaram Kamat; the Hon. Sardar Dulabawa Raisingji Thakor of—Kerwada; the Hon. Mr. Navroji Dorabji Khandalavala; the Hon. Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari; the Hon. Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons; the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain; the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta; the Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Mime; the Hon. Rao Saheb Venkatesh Shriniwas Naik; the Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson; the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr; the Hon. Mr. Raghunath Purshottam Paranjpye; the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas, Parekh; the Hon. Mr. Vithalbhai Jhaverbhai Patel; the Hon. Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy; the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola; the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji; the Hon. Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Konher Rodda; the Hon Mr. N. M. Samarth; the Hon. Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Sathe; the Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp; the Hon. Sir Frederick L. Sprott; the Hon. Mr. Shridhar Balkrishna Upasani; the Hon. Mr. Haji Sulleman Abdul Wahed; the Hon. Mr. M. DePcmeroy Webb.

THE FINANCE MEMBER.

The Secretary having read the Questions and Answers, Mr. Carmichael presented the Revised Financial Statement for 1916-17. (The Statement appears on page 10).

The Hon. Mr. Carmichael said:—In this the first Financial Statement, which I have the honour of presenting this Council, the general feature is the restriction on our expenditure which has been imposed on us on account of conditions arising out of the war. The same restriction was in force last year, but this year it has to be applied with greater rigour. Our own receipts are not directly affected by the war to any great extent. All that can be said is that under three heads—Stamps, Excise and assessed taxes—the normal rate of increase were for a time retarded. The governing factor, however, is that the Imperial Government has been compelled to resort to new taxation and in order to help, in the converse way we are obliged to refrain from drawing on our balances, which form part of the Imperial balances. This forced on us the necessity of retrenching existing expenditure, and I have to acknowledge the valuable co-operation to this end of the spending departments. It also compelled us to scrutinize very closely all new expenditure proposed. The test applied was strict. Proof had to be given that the expenditure was imperatively necessary or of an immediately remunerative character. The result was that a somewhat barren field was left to the Finance Committee for the exercise of their powers. Members will have received the memo of corrections which was issued the other day. The corrections relate entirely to the revised estimates of the current year judging from the latest actuals we are likely to get in 5 lakhs more revenue than was anticipated when the revised Financial Statement was proposed. This affects the opening and closing balances for 1916-17 and also necessitates corrections in various paras of the revised Financial Statement. I wish to take this opportunity of the Financial Secretary and myself in preparing the items of the Draft Financial Statement and for the businesslike manner in which the various points were dealt with. After the Draft Financial Statement had been settled on the basis of no expenditure from balances, the Government of India gave provisional permission to budget for an additional expenditure of four lakhs. This sum has been allotted as shown at the close para 49 of the Revised Financial Statement.

We budgetted in the current year for a revenue of 7.49 crores. It is now estimated that receipts will amount to 7,51,90 an increase of 2.10. The important variations are a decrease of 12,50 under Land Revenue and increases of 1,50 under Stamps, of 7 lakhs under Excise and nearly 6 lakhs under Income Tax. The last three heads were the only ones which suffered by the disorganization caused by the war when it first broke out and as it was difficult to judge how strong or how prolonged the adverse influence would be, the estimates were passed on a basis which fortunately has proved to be over cautious. Under Land Revenue large fluctuations are a common feature. The monsoon of 1915 was peculiar and at times gave serious cause for anxiety. In N. Gujarat and Kathiawar there seemed at one time absolutely no hope of avoiding serious disaster. Then rain fell in September and the situation was in a large measure retrieved. Though the rabi crops have not been so good as was at first anticipated, the rainfall has been sufficient to enable the people to get on without any heavy expenditure on famine relief or any large importation of fodder. The circumstances however are such that liberal suspensions and remissions of revenue have had to be sanctioned. Information of the amounts ordered by the Collectors to be suspended or remitted has been given in reply to a question put by the Honourable Mr. Parekh. In the rest of the Presidency the harvest has been exceedingly good, even in that precarious tract the eastern Deccan. The fear that our cultivators would suffer from the low price of cotton has of course entirely vanished. In Sind the inundation was very unfavourable, but the engineers of the Irrigation Department made so admirable arrangements for the disposal of the water at hand that the area of cultivation did not show the serious contraction which might in the circumstances have been expected.

On the expenditure side the total budgetted for was 7,71,77, or 22,77 in excess of revenue. It is now anticipated that we shall spend in the current year a total of 7,66,29, that is, less by 5,48. The principal savings are under Police and salaries of officers in the Medical and Sanitary Departments transferred to military duty.

As regards the budget estimates for 1916-17 it will be seen from para. 8 of the Revised Financial Statement, that the total revenue is estimated at 7,51,60 and the total expenditure at 7,54,10. The revenue figure is practically the same as that revised for the current year and the expenditure less by 12,19. But in 1916-17 we reach the maximum of 80 lakhs which may be accumulated to our credit under the Famine Insurance Scheme, and the credit on this account on the revenue side, and the debit on the expenditure side are reduced by abont 10½ lakhs. Thus if we leave out of account in both years the adjustments under this head, the revenue expected next year is better than the current year's revised by 10 lakhs and the expenditure less by two lakhs.

Before turning to the detailed consideration of the various heads in the budget, I would invite attention to App. (C) at pp. 45 and 46. The statement has been devised to compare the recurring expenditure against ordinary revenue. The permanent and fluctuating recurring expenditure is taken at 7,14,77. Against which we have an ordinary revenue which we can count on from year to year of 7,44,20. This leaves a margin of 30 lakhs. In addition we may look forward to a normal expansion of our revenues and as we shall have besides a balance of 1,43,65 at the beginning of next year, I may safely say that our Provincial Finances are in a sound position.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

1. Under Deposits and Advances, Rs. 3 lakhs deposit security, all of them being published lakhs. A large balance cannot be much

2. Under Assignment and Compensations a small addition has been made to the provision for buying up cash allowances of Watandar Kulkarnis.

Land Revenue.—Under this head we budget as usual on the assumption of a normal monsoon. The total is therefore put at a normal figure taking account, however, of the collection of part of the large suspensions which have had to be given in the current year and also of the increased revenue that will be obtained under certain revision settlements which take effect from next year. In para. 10 a synopsis is given of the total Land Revenue demanded including the portion due to Irrigation and of the collection expected of which the Provincial share is half. When the budget of the current year was framed, it was expected that the balance for collection brought forward from previous years would be deduced in the course of the year to 27,36. A reference to para. 10 shows that it is expected to be as large as 46,19. The reason being the unfavourable season in Northern Gujarat which, as I have already explained, ncessitated the grant of liberal suspensions and remissions. We hope, however, with a normal monsoon to reduce the outstandings to 30,53.

SPECIAL OFFICER, SALSETTE.

Whether office including engineer really required whether work could not be done in a cheaper way. Question under consideration and will take time to decide. Work amount at stage when possible to hasten rate of progress and have the areas laid out. Effective action could not be taken until Town Planning Act passed, rules framed under it and Building rules for. The Town Planning Act has been passed the rules framed, ground cleared work of special officer reached a critical stage and not wlhag to run any risk of losing the benefit of what has been done. Government must be satisfied that if other and cheaper agency is employed the standard aimed at is not abandoned.

STAMPS.

This is also a divided head and it is one which has been affected by the war. The estimate is for an increase of 1,50 over last year's budget. In the current year's revised estimate the sale of general stamps is still short by 2,75 of the prewar figure of 20 lakhs. The sale of Court fees on the other hand was very little affected and is again on the increase. It would perhaps have been a healthier sign if the reverse had been the case.

EXCISE.

This head too was affected by the war. The actuals rose from 2.12 in 1912-13 to 2.22, in 1913-14, and instead of 2.27 budgetted for in 1914-15 the receipts amounted to 2.20. This year we expect to get 2.23, and for 1916-17 we budget for a decrease on this amount of one lakh, i.e., for 2.22 in all. This perhaps is on the side of caution in view of the increases of the duties on liquor which as final are being imposed this year. One of the principal changes which will come into force next year is an increase in the duty on liquor of the higher strength (25 and 30 U.P.) without a corresponding increase in the duty on the weaker strengths. At present the shopkeeper obtains a larger profit on the sale of a gallon of 25 U.P. than he gets on the sale of the same amount of 60 U.P. As the maximum selling prices will not be raised the effect of raising the duty on 25 and 30 U.P. liquor is to give the shopkeeper the same profits per gallon whether it is a gallon of 25 U.P. which he sells or of 60 U.P. Thus we remove from the shopkeeper any temptation to press the sale of the stronger liquor. Action with the same object in view was taken some years ago when the duty on the weaker liquor was put at a lower figure proportionately to the alcoholic strength, than on strong liquor, and now proceeding in the converse way, it is hoped that a considerable reduction in the total consumption of alcohol will be effected. I would invite the attention of the Council to the fact that under the control of my predecessor the Excise revenue under the head country spirit increased from 1,24,35, to 1,43, with a continued decrease from year in the amount of country will consumed. I hope that the same progress will continue while I hold office.

In the matter of levelling up the rates and securing better control, we require the assistance of the Chiefs whose territories border on ours and that assistance, I am glad to say, has been forthcoming in ever increasing measure.

Under opium we shall have to pay a higher rate than before at the cost price of the article, which we obtain from the Government factory at Ghazipur. The amount will be made good and a little more by fixing a higher issue rate.

New rates on bear and liquor excised at tariff rates.

ASSESSED TAXES.

Two noticeable points under this head (1) the increased taxation imposed by the Government of India, (2) the satisfactory position with regard to receipts. We have to transfer to them by an assignment from Provincial to Imperial the amount which it is expected will be realized by the higher rates of Income Tax recently announced by the Finance Member at Delhi. Out of a total of £900,000 or 135 lakhs the increase expected from Bombay is 36,80, so under the head of net Transfers from Imperial to Provincial you will notice a minus debit of half this amount, i.e., 18,40. This arrangement will secure for Provincial revenues a share of any additional revenue due to the new rates which may accrue in the future. In the meantime we give up permanently the additional revenue that accrues in the current year. Leaving aside this increase of 18,40, our half share of Income Tax receipts is budgetted for at 34½ lakhs. Last year the budget anticipation was 30,38 but this is likely to prove too low by nearly 6 lakhs. The war no doubt has led to a redistribution of profits but has not had the effect of diminishing their total. In 1914-15 the actuals of our half share was 33,46, in 1914-15 it was 34,34, in the current year it will be 36,25 and for next year, as I said, we take 34,25, a cautious estimate in view of the improvement in one of our chief industries which has taken place in the last six months.

FOREST.

Under this head, the important point is the provision that is being made to improve the arrangements for exploiting timber so if the means of extraction and putting the timber on the market can be improved. As we were not able to obtain the services of the Forest Engineer recently entertained by the Government of India, one of our own engineers has been deputed to Kanara to report, in consultation with the Forest officers, on the best method of dealing with the problem and it is further proposed to establish more saw mills. These measures, we hope, will be immediately remunerative and will also be of permanent benefit to the forests which are in many places cumbered with poor timber, this should be removed to make room for better growth. During the current year the work in the Kanara forests was rearranged by constituting a fifth division but the extra expenditure involved was inappreciable.

On registration, I have no remarks, to make.

INTEREST.

The budget for revenue in 1916-17 is affected by the consideration that the recoveries in the first part of the year from cultivators and on States which have borrowed from us will be smaller than usual on account of the unfavourable season in Northern Gujarat and Kathiawar. The expenditure head is not open to discussion here. It will be noticed that the amount to be borrowed by Provincial from Imperial has been kept at a lower figure than usual, the largest decrease being under the head of loans to local bodies for public works, and a smaller one under loans to cultivators.

General Administration.—No special remarks.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Chaubal in referring to the Judicial aspects of the Budget said the total provision of Rs. 57,55,000 had been made for the next year as against Rs. 57,29,000 for the last year, showing an increase of Rs. 26,000 which was mainly due to a larger provision for salaries to District and Sessions Judges due chiefly to the time-scale of Joint and Assistant Judges and to fees in criminal cases and for special counsel in the mofussil and Public Prosecutors' fees in criminal cases. The increase would have been larger if it had not been counter-balanced by smaller provisions chiefly for diet and road allowances to witnesses and refunds. The estimates for last year had been made on the assumption that the war would continue throughout the year. A strict economy had had to be observed, the expenditure had been curtailed wherever possible and no new provision of any importance had been made. Provision had been made for new items of expenditure which were of immediate necessity. Otherwise the current year's provision had been repeated with slight increases.

JAILS AND POLICE.

Mr. Sheppard dealing with the heads under Jails and Police said:—

The following are the items of special interest in the next year's Jail Budget:—

(1) Provision of Rs. 7,000 for the full establishment required for the Dharwar Juvenile Jail on the Borstal System, which has already been started.

(2) Grants to the Salvation Army of—(a) Rs. 20,000 (non-recurring) and Rs. 2,700 (recurring) for the Released Prisoner's Home.

(b) Rs. 8,600 (non-recurring) and Rs. 3,600 (recurring) for the Boys' Industrial Home.

Item (a) is shown under "19-B—Law and Justice—Jails". and (b) under "22, Education."

On the receipt of the Secretary of State's sanction to the grants to the Salvation Army for the establishment of Industrial Homes for the reclamation of juvenile criminals and released prisoners, and of the King Edward's Home for European vagrants, the payment of the non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 41,400 out of the total grants of Rs. 70,000 was sanctioned, and provision for the balance of the non-recurring grants and for the necessary recurring grants has been made in the next year's budget as shown above.

Owing to the financial situation created by the war many drastic reductions have been made in this budget. For the current year a provision of Rs. 2,85,000 was made for police reorganisation, but for the next year no more than Rs. 50,000 could be provided. Similarly provisions for petty consruction, compensation for land, construction and maintenance of ghat-paths and many other minor items have been materially reduced; and in some cases, *e. g.*, grants-in-aid to mounted police funds, purchase of arms, etc., no provision at all is made although the items are usual.

Against these reductions, the ensuing year's police budget has been increased by provisions for—

(i) the employment of temporary clerks in the offices of the Superintendents of Police,

(ii) local allowance to the policemen in the Salsette taluka of the Thana district, and.

(iii) increased horse and camel allowance to the mounted police in Sind.

The latter two proposals (local allowances at Salsette and horse allowance to Sind Mounted Police) have already been sanctioned and brought into effect, as they affected materially the police efficiency and recruiting. As regards the first (temporary clerks), Government have already submitted to the Government of India a proposal to revise the pay of the clerical establishments of the Superintendents of Police and to allot to the Inspector-General of Police Rs. 10,000 per year for the entertainment of temporary clerks where the work is heavy. The revision of the pay will have to wait till the situation improves.

The reductions effected in the estimates for the ensuing year, however, outweigh the increases, and thus those estimates show a material decrease of about two lakhs over the current year's budget.

The Secretary of State has already sanctioned a large increase in the Dock Police Force of Bombay City, and effect has been given to a portion of the scheme during the proceedings were commenced by the recitation of pieces from not contain any provision for portion of the scheme. The war has affected recruiting and suitable men cannot easily be obtained for the police. It is particularly necessary to keep the police force to its full strength at the present juncture. To encourage good men to join the police force, the Inspector-General of Police had proposed the grant of local allowances and increased huting allowances to policemen in expensive areas. But owing to the need for strictest economy, the Inspector-General has been informed that these proposals can be considered only if he agrees to reductions in expenditure on other items.

GRANTS FOR POLICE REORGANIZATION AND REFORM.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision made in the Budget under the heading "Police Reorganization and Reform" be deferred.

Mr. Patel said:—We all know that consistently with the recommendations of the Police Commission and the instructions contained in the resolution issued by the Government of India on the subject, the work of Police reorganization has been taken in hand by this Government and is being gradually pushed forward for the last few years. We also know that in the past the non-official members of this Council have from time to time severely criticised Government for spending very large sums of money in pushing the scheme forward to the prejudice of Sanitary and Educational projects. The matter was prominently brought before the Government by several non-official members during the Budget discussion in July last and it was urged that if not for any other reasons at any rate the scheme should not be proceeded with any further on the ground of financial stringency due to War. The Hon. Mr. Kamat who takes a very keen interest in matters relating to the departments of Agriculture and Police said "now let us see how the Police Department fares in the retrenchment. I find not only it has been allowed its last year's full allotment of Rs. one crore and odd, but in this year of stringency and stress it has been fortunate enough to get an increase of Rs. 5,00,000. And yet the member in charge of that Department at the sitting of the Council last March was deploring the fact that he could not secure for this head something more.

We are told that this expenditure is intended to carry to completion the Police Reorganization scheme inaugurated some years ago. Now I should like to inquire if in common with the other departments this reorganization scheme cannot stand over till our resources improve, so that we need not starve or give a set back to Head 22 Education, or Head 24—Sanitation, which were just finding themselves making a good headway. It is, indeed, disappointing, Sir, to find that the usual provision for new primary schools and for the improvement of the pay of the teachers has been withheld, while the scheme for technical institute at Bombay is kept waiting wh[illegible] in aid of sanitary projects are relegated to the background, the Police Department not only gets its full usual share but in this very year of stringency provision has been made to create appointments of additional Deputy Commissioner of Police in Bombay and Personal Assistant to the Inspector General as also to the Deputy Inspector General of Police. Criminal Investigation Department."

He then cited facts and figures to show that the efficiency of the Police is not in the increase as a result of the Police reorganization scheme and concluded as follows:—

"In the face of these reports, Sir, I think we ought to pause before we pour more money over the reorganization scheme; and put the Police Department into a state of suspended animation especially in a year of financial difficulty."

Messrs. Sathe, Parekh and Belvi who followed strongly supported the observations made by Mr. Kamat and urged upon the attention of Government the propriety of stopping the carrying out of the scheme at this stage to see if the results of the reorganization partially carried out are in any way commensuarate with the large amount of cost that has been incurred.

The only reply of Government was that the preservation of internal security justified the expenditure on the scheme. The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb who rose to reply said "In the circumstances which at present exist it does not appear correct that we should reduce the provision for internal security. I presume that at this time it will hardly be disputed that internal security is a matter of very grave importance. We are with the rest of the Empire sharing the burden that falls upon us owing to an attack on our external security, we should leave nothing possible undone to secure that in our Presidency. We shall continue to enjoy peace and internal security."

It is a matter of great regret that Sir Richard Lamb who knew the people of this Presidency so well should have given expression to such unfounded misgivings. However that may be, your Excellency as President of the Council in winding up the debate on the Budget very tersely expressed the Government point of view on the various criticisms on the budget in these terms "from the Government point of view. I am grateful to the Hon. members for bringing forward various matters which I can assure them shall receive the careful attention and serious consideration of Government."

Remembering this, some of the non-official member pressed the point before the Finance Committee. In statement B of the Memorandum supplied to the members of the Finance Committee provision of Rs. 50,000 as recurring and Rs. 50,000 as non-recurring expenditure was made under the Head "Police Reorganization and Reform." The Finance Committee after very careful consideration recommended to Government the desirability of postponing the whole of the recurring as well as the non-recurring expenditure under this Head. It is unfortunate, however, that the Government did not see its way to agree with the recommendation of the Finance Committee in its entirety. All that they did was to reduce the provision of Rs. 25,000 recurring and Rs. 25,000 non-recurring expenditure for the scheme.

I do not know how this decision was arrived at by Government. The fears entertained by the Finance Member in 1915 have been falsified by subsequent events; and I appeal to Government to reconsider their decision and postpone this expenditure as unanimously recommended by the Finance Committee which consisted of as many as 13 members of this Council.

Mr. Upasami rose to support the Resolution regarding the Police Organization scheme. He thought the matter should be deferred till better days arrived.

Mr. Shepherd said that the total provision for Police Organization was considerably less than the demand. Government had ordered the Inspector General of Police to re-examine the re-organization scheme. The Rs. 50,000 provided in the Budget was urgently needed, and he was certain that its distribution would make the force contented and more efficient. The Police Department was most horribly pinched.

Mr. Patel contended again that the provision towards Police Expenditure be held over.

The Resolution on being put to the vote was defeated. The member then applied for a division, which failed.

EDUCATION.

Mr. Chaubal said this year's budget provision was fixed at 77 lakhs and for the next year 77½ lakhs had been provided for. The expenditure on the schemes mentioned by Mr. Claude Hill last year had again to be postponed, among which are the schemes for the medical inspection of school children, provision of an inspector for girls' schools in the Kanarese Districts, and for the distribution of quinine to schools in the malarial districts.

The Sydenham College of Commerce had advanced so far that additional staff was necessary if the work had to be carried efficiently. Provision had accordingly been made for a supplementary lecturer and for a Professor of Statistics. A grant for the college library had also been provided for. Provision had also been made in this college of an evening class for students for a diploma in accountancy. A draft of the requirements for the award of a diploma had been forwarded to the Government of India for consideration.

There was also a provision for seventy-two thousand rupees for workshops for Lloyd's system for training teachers, and if they did not provide these schools they were likely to forget what they had already learnt.

Regarding the additional fees which had been levied on the recommendation of the Educational Commission, these were levied both with a view to encouraging private institutions and meeting the increased expenditure. At the time the addition was made it was clearly stated that the Government would apply the income to the improvement of the schools. Now Government had decided to assess this figure of additional income at Rs. 50,000 whether it was more or less, and that half a lakh had been utilised for the improvement of education.

EDUCATIONAL ALLOWANCES.

Mr. Patel's Resolution on Educational Allowances was the next item discussed, and ran as follows:—"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision for the grant of personal allowances to certain officers of the Indian Educational Service be dropped."

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye said these officers had already reached their maximum salaries. One of the officers was a principal of a college and another a senior principal. They had reached their highest salaries and no further expenditure should be incurred. He had no personal grudge against these officers, but he supported the resolution on principle.

Mr. S. K. Rodda opposed the resolution.

Mr. Sharp said he had no recollection of the grant of the allowances to the officers, as he had not been personally benefited by them. Many years ago the Government of India had stated that the pay of the officers of the Educational Department ought to be improved and had outlined a scheme with that view. These schemes had now matured and accordingly some officers of Educational Service would be entitled to an increase. If they waited for the publication of the Report of the Public Service Commission they would have to wait for a long time. The Government of India had therefore sanctioned this temporary allowance, and as the proposal had come from the Government of India themselves, he did not think gymnasts to starve but he could not think of any source from which he could draw money to help them.

Mr. N. M. Samarth supported the resolution. He said he had listened very carefully to the justification put forward by Mr. Sharpe. Mr. Sharp had said that the Government of India had themselves recommended the proposal for the expenditure, but the speaker thought that the Government of India was bound by the directions of the Secretary of State who had laid down that only where the expenditure was imperative and immediate they should incur it. He feared in the particular case it could not be said that it came under any of these categories.

Mr. Upasani said this was not the time for granting personal allowances. He strongly protested against these allowances being granted at the present times.

Mr. Kamat opposed the grant not merely on the ground of economy but also on account of the fact that the Government of India were trying to single out two officers for this grant and were anticipating the report of the Public Services Commission. He asked the Government to difer this grant till the report of the Public Services Commission was out.

Mr. Chaubal opposed the resolution, which he said would be a deprivation of the allowances which these officers had already been getting for the last two or three years.

Mr. Patel's resolution was put to the vote and lost, 11 members voting in favour of and 25 against it.

GYMNASTS IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Mr. Upasani moved the following resolution:—

"That this Council respectfully recommends to His Excellency the Governor-in-

father founded this school, and his father [illegible] the trench for his friend; and as he dug

(continued on page two)

BOMBAY BUDGET.

MR. CARMICHAEL'S STATEMENT.

REDUCTION IN EXPENDITURE.

The following is the text of Mr. Carmichael's Revised Financial Statement for the year 1916-17 which was presented at yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

(The amounts mentioned are in thousands of rupees.)

The accounts of the year 1914-15 opened with a balance of 1,95,34. The closing balance was estimated in the revised at 1,54,28 and in the accounts rose to 1,58,04. The total Provincial revenue amounted to 7,55,84; compared with the budget, the actuals fell short by 3,08 but proved better than the revised by 8,25. The increase over the revised occurred chiefly under Land Revenue, Stamps, Excise, Income Tax, Forest, Education, and Civil Works—Public Works Department, and was partially counterbalanced by decreases chiefly under Land Revenue due to irrigation, and Transfers between Imperial and Provincial revenues. The total Provincial expenditure amounted to 7,93,14, showing a net increase of 4,49 as compared with the figure (7,88,65) estimated in the revised. Increases occurred chiefly under the heads. Refunds and Drawbacks. Assignments and Compensations, Education, Stationery and Printing, Miscellaneous, and Civil Works—Public Works Department, and were partially counterbalanced by decreases chiefly under the heads Forest, Police, Ports and Pilotage, Medical, Political, Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, and Irrigation—Minor Works—Public Works Department.

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR 1915-16.

The opening balance of the year 1915-16 estimated in the budget at 1,54,28 was changed to 1,58,04 on the closing of the accounts of 1914-15.

DECREASES.

The total Provincial revenue for the current year is now estimated at 7,46,90 against 7,49,00 entered in the budget. The decrease of 2,10 is accounted for mainly by smaller receipts—

(a) under Land Revenue—Provincial share, due mainly to the scanty rainfall in Gujarat and low inundation in Sind and the grant of larger suspensions and remissions than were anticipated,

(b) under Land Revenue—Alienations, due mainly to the resumption of certain lands in consequence of the death and discharge of grantees,

(c) under Registration, due mainly to a decrease of receipts on account of fees for registering documents,

(d) under Interest, due mainly to a decrease of receipts from interest on loans to Native States, and

(e) under Transfers between Imperial and Provincial revenues, due mainly to (i) the assignment from Provincial revenues on account of the sale proceeds of the Ahmedabad municipal debentures belonging to the Gujarat College, and (ii) a smaller assignment from Imperial revenues towards non-recurring expenditure connected with the mounted police force at Jacobabad, partially counterbalanced by the Imperial assignments in connection with a change in the classification of kadim cash allowances and the interest realized on the securities of the Gujarat College.

INCREASES.

The decreases are partially counterbalanced by increases chiefly—

(a) under Stamps, due mainly to large receipts from sale of court-fee stamps,

(b) under Excise, due to larger receipts on account of license fees, toddy revenue and duty on ganja,

(c) under Income Tax, due mainly to larger receipts from tax on "Other sources of income" and "Profits of Companies,"

(d) under Forest, due to better prices obtained for teak and coupes, and receipts on account of famine grass operations,

(e) under Education, due to (i) the sale proceeds of the Ahmedabad municipal debentures belonging to the Gujarat College, and (ii) the refund to Government of the cost of certain equipment purchased for the Madhavlal Ranchhodlal Science Institute, Ahmedabad, and

(f) under Civil Works—Public Works Department, due mainly to larger receipts from rents of buildings, and sales of old materials.

The total Provincial expenditure is estimated at 7,66,29, or a decrease of 5,48 in the provision of 7,71,77 entered in the budget. The savings are expected chiefly—

(a) under Assignments and Compensations, due mainly to savings under Alienations owing to the death and discharge of grantees, and to a change in the classification of kadim cash allowances, partly counterbalanced by larger expenditure chiefly on excise compensations to certain inamdars and Native States,

(b) under Land Revenue, due to savings in the provisions for salaries and allowances of officers, and for the cadastral survey of the Town and Island of Bombay, partly counterbalanced by the provision for a change in the classification of kadim cash allowances, and by larger expenditure in connection with the remuneration of village accountants,

(c) under Police, due mainly to the transfer of funds to the Public Works Department, and smaller expenditure on account of police reorganization and reforms,

(d) under Education, due mainly to the transfer to other heads of a portion of the provision made for expenditure out of the Imperial assignments for the promotion of education, and to anticipated savings in the provisions for the Arts Colleges and Government schools, partly counterbalanced by additional allotments provided for building grants and for grants-in-aid by results to primary and secondary schools,

(e) under Medical, due mainly to the transfer to other heads of a portion of the provision made for expenditure on sanitary projects, and to anticipated savings in salaries of officers of the Medical and Sanitary Departments, and

(f) under Irrigation—Minor Works—Public Works Department, due to the transfer of funds to the head Irrigation—Major Works—Working Expenses.

The savings mentioned above are partially counterbalanced by increases chiefly—

(a) under Refunds of excise and land revenue,

(b) under Forest, due chiefly to expenditure on famine fodder operations,

(c) under Courts of Law, due chiefly to large expenditure on salaries of District and Sessions Judges and Judicial Commissioners, and on fees of Government law officers, partly counterbalanced by savings in diet and road allowances to witnesses,

(d) under Stationery and Printing, due to the purchase of mono-type and lino-type machines for the Government Central Press,

(e) under Miscellaneous, due to the provisional debit to this head of expenditure incurred on the relief of scarcity,

(f) under Irrigation—Major Works—Working Expenses, due to larger expenditure on urgent irrigation works and repairs, and

(g) under Civil Works—Civil Department, due mainly to grants transferred out of the lump provision for sanitary projects made under the head Medical.

CLOSING BALANCE.

The closing balance of the year is estimated at 1,38,65, or an increase of 7,14 as compared with the budget. Important variations between the budget and revised estimates are explained in Section II of Part II.

The disbursements of takavi and other loans in the Provincial Advance and Loan Account are estimated at 25,27 compared with 29,29 entered in the budget, the decrease being due to smaller provisions made for loans to local bodies, cultivators and Gujarat Talukdars, partly counterbalanced by a larger estimate of loans to Native States. The recoveries are now estimated at 7,51,60 and the total expenditure at 38,48 against 52,42 entered in the budget the decline being due chiefly to smaller repayments expected from cultivators and Native States.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1916-17.

The budget for 1916-17 opens with a balance of 1,38,65, which, it is anticipated will be reduced to 1,36,15 by the close of the year, the total revenue being estimated at 7,51,60 and the total expenditure at 7,54,10. The estimates thus involve an expenditure of 2,50 from the Provincial balance. The total revenue shows an advance of 2,60 over the current year's budget and of 4,70 over the revised. The total expenditure shows a decrease of 17,67 from the current year's budget and of 12,19 from the revised.

REVENUE INCREASES.

The revenue estimates for 1916-17 allow for expected increases, chiefly—

(a) under Land Revenue—Provincial share, due to recoveries of arrears which are expected to remain outstanding at the close of the current financial year.

(b) under Stamps, in view of the progress indicated by the current year's revised estimate,

(c) under Excise, due to larger receipts expected from still-head duty, license fees, and duty on ganja,

(d) under Income Tax, due mainly to enhancement of taxation recently announced by the Government of India, and to the improvement indicated by the current year's revised estimate,

(e) under Forest, due to a large quantity of timber expected to be available for sale at the several depots in Kanara, and

(f) under Medical, due mainly to the recovery from municipalities of the charges for the maintenance and treatment of poor lunatics.

DECREASES.

The increases are partially counterbalanced by decreases mainly—

(a) under Land Revenue—Alienations, due to the resumption of certain lands in consequence of the death and discharge of grantees,

(b) under Registration, in view of the decrease indicated by the current year's revised estimate,

(c) under Interest, due mainly to smaller recoveries expected on account of loans to cultivators and Native States, and

(d) under Transfers between Imperial and Provincial revenues, due mainly to (i) the Provincial assignment equal to the Provincial share of the additional revenue under Income Tax due to the enhanced taxation recently announced by the Government of India, (ii) a smaller Imperial assignment in connection with the famine relief scheme, and (iii) the absence of the Imperial assignment to meet the non-recurring expenditure connected with the mounted police force at Jacobabad. The decrease is partly counter-balanced by Imperial assignments in conection with a change in the classification of kadim cash allowances, and the interest realized from the securities belonging to the Gujarat College.

The estimate of land revenue (including the portion due to irrigation) is taken at 4,53,00 (Provincial share equal to 2,26,50.) Exclusive of miscellaneous revenue (200 in the revised estimate for 1915-16 as well as the budget for 1916-17), the figures of the estimated demand, collections, remissions and suspensions for the years 1915-16 and 1916-17 are given below, one-half of each item being the Provincial share:—

	1915-16 Revised.		1916-17. Budget	
Outstanding balance	43,73		46,19	
Demand	4,38,75		4,43,16	
		4,82,48		4,89,35
Collections	4,23,00		4,51,00	
Remissions	13,29		7,82	
		4,36,29		4,58,82
Balance Suspensions	23,50		7,52	
Balance Arrears	22,69		23,01	
		46,19		30,53

WAR ECONOMIES.

The budget estimates for the ensuing year are prepared on the assumption of the continuance of the war throughout that year. Accordingly all expenditure which can be postponed without grave inconvenience is postponed till after the conclusion of the war, and no provision is proposed for new schemes of expenditure unless they are of pressing urgency, while fresh expenditure on large schemes in progress is generally limited to the amount required to prevent actual waste. The only standard by which the propriety of introducing any measure involving increased expenditure should be judged is its imperative and immediate necessity or its immediately remunerative character. The deficit in the Provincial budget during the year 1916-17 is estimated at 250. Out of the unexpended balances of the non-recurring Imperial grants given for the promotion of education since the year 1911-12, a total sum of 4,35 (inclusive of 40 mentioned in paragraph 49 (c) below) is provided for 1916-17. The budget also includes 79 for charges due to the war, the bulk of which appears under the heads General Administration (63) and Police (7).

Items of special interest in the budget are noticed below:—

(i) establishment of three saw mills and construction of a road for the exploitation of timber in the Kanara forests;

(ii) construction of a light-ship for the Sind coast;

(iii) teaching of optional science courses at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad;

(iv) training of students for a diploma in accountancy;

(v) results grants to aided secondary and primary schools;

(vi) grants for sanitary projects;

(vii) additional expenditure in connection with the Agricultural Department.

GENERAL REMARKS

For the four years (1911-12 to 1914-15) for which actuals are available after the revised Provincial settlement came into force, Provincial receipts have averaged 7,63,00 and expenditure 7,64,25 per annum. For the current year the revenue is expected to amount to 7,46,90 and the expenditure to 7,66,29. The fall in revenue is due to the absence of new extraordinary grants from Imperial and to the suspensions of land revenue rendered necessary by the failure of crops in Northern Gujarat. Next year we budget for a revenue of 7,51,60 and an expenditure of 7,54,10. Comparing the estimated revenue with the average of the four years' actuals, the decrease is due partly to the absence of extraordinary Imperial grants and partly to the decrease in the assignment for famine insurance, the credit balance under this head having now come within reach of the permissible maximum (Rs. 80 lakhs). The great war caused a set back under the heads of Stamps, Excise and Income Tax but except under Stamps the decreases, it is estimated, will be made good next year. On the other side of the account, the charges directly due to the war are more than counterbalanced by savings due to the transfer to military duty of certain civil officers. In order however to meet the requirements of the Government of India it is necessary to postpone expenditure from the Provincial balances which form part of the general Imperial balances. At the close of 1914-15 the balance at the credit of Provincial amounted to 1,58,04. In the current year this will be drawn upon to the extent of about Rs. 19½ lakhs, while the budget for next year provides for a draft of Rs. 2½ lakhs only leaving an estimated balance of 1,36,15 at the close of 1916-17. Of this amount 63,20 represents unexpended balances of Imperial grants and 72,95 the true Provincial balance.

ACCOUNTS OF 1914-15.

The estimated and actual transactions of the year 1914-15 are given below:—

	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actuals
Opening balance	1,82,01	1,95,34	1,95,34
Revenue	7,58,92	7,47,59	7,55,84
Expenditure	8,23,30	7,88,65	7,93,14
Closing balance	1,17,63	1,54,28	1,58,04

The important differences between the budget and revised estimates for 1914-15 have been explained in Part II, Section H, of the Revised Financial Statement for 1915-16, and those between the budget and actuals are noticed in the Draft Financial Statement for 1916-17 (as amended up to 4th February 1916).

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1916-17.

The year 1916-17 is estimated to open with a balance of 1,38,65 and to close with a balance of 1,36,15 to the credit of the Provincial account as shown in the following table:—

	1915-16. Budget	1915-16. Revised	1916-17. Budget.
Opening balance	1,54,28	1,58,04	1,38,65
Revenue	7,49,00	7,46,90	7,51,60
Expenditure	7,71,77	7,66,29	7,54,10
Closing balance	1,31,51	1,38,65	1,36,15

The services of Mr. Bennet, Abkari Deputy Commissioner, Madras, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal as Chemical Examiner for Customs and Excise, Calcutta, for a period of seven months with effect from 14th April.

The annual general meeting of the European Association, Calcutta, will be held to-morrow.

Tired out—Just can't do your housework. Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. There is increased vitality and energy with every dose. A3

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 9.)

Council that effect be given during the financial year 1916-17 to the revision of gymnasts' pay in Government schools and colleges sanctioned by Government in November 1914 and that for the same an item of Rs. 4,180 be included as 76A under head 22, Education (provincial) in column 3 of Statement B appended to the Draft Financial Statement for the said year and that to cover that provision a corresponding amount be deducted from any of the following items in the said statement, namely Nos. 51, 52 or 179.

Mr. Upasani urged that something should be done for the poor gymnasts.

Mr. Chaubal said he did not want the gymnasts to starve but he could not think of any source from which he could draw money to help them.

Mr. Carmichael said that personally he did approve of the hon. mover's resolution.

Mr. Upasani insisted that a provision on this head be made.

The resolution was lost.

MEDICINE AND SANITATION.

Mr. Shepherd said:—

The medical budget proper has been reduced as far as possible by postponing all items of expenditure classed as "optional" and some classed as obligatory, as is shown in paragraph 40 of the Financial Statement. This head includes provision for grants in aid of sanitary projects undertaken by local bodies. Rs. 5 lakhs were provided on this account in the current year's budget, and this provision was subsequently supplimented by a sum of Rs. 50,000. Out of this total provision of Rs. 5½ lakhs, grants aggregating Rs. 3,95,228 were sanctioned, the principal grants being those of Rs. 1,34,760 to the Alandi Municipality towards the cost of its water-supply scheme, Rs. 53,883 to the Poona City Municipality towards the cost of its water-supply and drainage schemes, and Rs. 10,000 to the Karachi Municipality for filling in the bed of the Lyari River. An allotment of Rs. 33,566 has been sanctioned for the purchase of boring tools and plant in connection with the improvement of water-supply. The grant to Alandi will not, however, actually be utilized, as the Sanitary Board are advising Government that the scheme should be postponed pending investigation of a much cheaper scheme, suggested by the Executive Engineer, Poona, and the Sanitary Commissioner. A sum of Rs. 40,000 was also sanctioned for expenditure on original works in connection with the development of Salsette as a residential area, but out of this sum, Rs. 11,000 have been surrendered in view of the financial situation created by the war. The Sanitary Board have been authorized to sanction projects costing Rs. 20,000 and to make grants up to a limit of Rs. 10,000 for any one work. For the latter purpose a lakh of rupees was allotted to the Board in 1915-16 as in previous years. The Board, however, partly in view of the existing financial situation and partly because many of the schemes before it are not yet complete or satisfactory, have surrendered or are surrendering, the greater part of the sum allotted to them. The total expenditure during the year on account of grants for sanitary purposes, deducting the amounts surrendered referred to above, amounts to about Rs. 1,64,000.

In next year's budget estimates only Rs. 1,80,000 has been provided on this account. This provision includes an allotment of Rs. 50,000 for distribution by the Sanitary Board, and another of Rs. 20,000 for expenditure on original works in connection with the development of Salsette as a residential area.

The provision made in the current year's budget on account of the entertainment of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors to municipalities amounts to Rs. 30,000. This provision consists of (i) the imperial recurring grant of Rs. 20,000, and (ii) a provincial grant of Rs. 10,000. Out of this provision, grants amounting to Rs. 20,000 approximately have already been sanctioned. The Sanitary Commissioner has submitted a fresh scheme containing proposals for the regrouping of municipalities for the purpose of appointment of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors, for their training, and for the improvement of their pay and prospects. This scheme which involves a considerable excess expenditure cannot be carried out until the financial situation improves. The current year's provision of Rs. 30,000 on account of the entertainment of Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors has, however, been repeated in the estimates for 1916-17.

The usual provision of Rs. 62,000 has been made next year for grants for Village Water Supply. The expenditure on well boring experiments will be met from this provision. Owing to financial stringency not more than Rs. 5,000 could be spared for anti-malarial measures in the City of Bombay. A new motor launch, which is urgently required in connection with the inspection of outgoing passengers at Bombay, has been provided for. Half of the cost of this launch, viz., Rs. 16,000, will be recovered from the Bombay Port Trust. An additional provision of Rs. 4,635 has been made for Village Sanitary Committees in the Presidency (Rs. 3,000 for the Central Division and Rs. 1,635 for the Southern there would be any financial difficulty.

P. W. D.

Mr. Carmichael said they were going to open a new school on the lines of the existing ones at Devi Hosur, etc., and a number of agricultural pupils were being trained. The Government was also adding to the boring equipment which had done excellent work in Gujrath. The Government were also doing something in regard to sugarcane cultivation, and they hoped that they would have the advice of the committee for the Development of Industries. They could then develop the sugar industry on a firm basis.

Under the head Scientific and Miscellaneous, the Government had made provisions for the purpose of holding an accountancy examination and by that means they would be able to supply auditors.

Dealing with the scarcity in Gujrath, the speaker said that it appeared at one time as absolutely certain that Gujrath was being visited by a very severe fodder famine and Government therefore ordered that a large amount of fodder should be provided; the quantity was so large that besides using all the grass in the Government forests and Government waste lands, a large quantity was bought. But fortunately the rains came in at this time and the situation was eased. The Government had spent nearly 2½ lakhs of rupees in buying grass.

In regard to Irrigation there was a small decrease in the receipts from the Sind canals, which was counter-balanced by the larger receipts from the Deccan canals.

UNDER SECRETARIES SALARIES.

Mr. V. J. Patel moved the following resolution:—"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision made in the Budget for the increase of the pay of the two Under Secretaries to Government in the Public Works Department be omitted."

Mr. Patel said his grounds for moving this resolution were the Public Services Commission and the present financial stringency. So long as the report of the Public Services Commission was not out Government should not take up a position from which it would be difficult for them to withdraw afterwards. There was no urgency about the matter and the Under-Secretaries could very well wait for some time.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole supported the resolution. In view of the express instructions of the Secretary of State and the Government of India that no expenditure should be incurred for an item for which there was no immediate necessity, he did not think the Government of Bombay could incur this extra expenditure.

Sir F. L. Sprott opposing the resolution said the improvement had been much delayed. Some of these Under-Secretaries who put in service in Bombay had to incur debt which it was impossible to avoid. He welcomed the increase of pay.

Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne said members who moved such resolutions ought to put before the Council very grave reasons against a provision being made in the Budget and they ought to state their reasons more specifically before the Council than had been done in this case. The speaker added this was a proper increase at a time when so much extra pressure was put upon the officers.

Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas supported the resolution.

Mr. Paranjpye said that the reasons for increasing the pay of the officers must be brought forward by those who had made the recommendation. The burden lay on them and not on those who opposed the proposal of an increase. As regards the unwillingness of officers to come to Bombay, the speaker thought that they were rather anxious to come to Bombay to be near the gods, so that they may always be before their eyes. If senior officers were unwilling to come to Bombay then they should bring junior men in their place.

Mr. Belvi said the burden of profit lay on those who recommended the increase What would the people outside the Council think if they proposed to give an increase to officers who were already getting fat salaries and withheld adequate salaries to people who were underpaid? Poor people were to be content with the sympathies of the Council whereas people who got fat pay were to get more. He hoped the Council would not recommend such a course. If they had applied the principle of economy in other directions they could also do so in the case of highly paid officers.

Mr. Hogg opposed the proposal.

Mr. Carmichael said the proposal was under consideration of the Government for a good many years. These Under-Secretaries were paid according to their grades. On account of the inadequacy of their salaries the officers were quite unwilling to come to Bombay and they had therefore to change the officers constantly. He hoped the Council would not accept the proposal.

The motion was defeated by 21 votes against 14.

LANDING AND WHARFAGE FEES.

The second reading of a Bill further to amend the Bombay Landing and Wharfage Fees Act was next taken up. Notices of amendments to the Bill were entered by the Hon. Mr. Carmichael and the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Godbole.

The following was the report of the Select Committee which comprised Messrs. G. Carmichael, B. V. Belvi, S. K. Redda, H. S Lawrence, M. N. Hogg, and Abdul Hussain Adamjee Peerbhoy:—

Several of the clauses have been redrafted, while by clause 7 it is proposed to add two new sections to the main Act, based on sections 36 and 37 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, with the object of having a properly constituted fund, and regular accounts of receipts and expenditure of the fees levied under the Act, and in order to enable Government to group the ports so as to permit expenditure out of the fees collected in a group of ports for the benefit of the several ports of the group. Provision is also made for the debit to the fund of interest on Government loans for the purposes of the Act. In these points we have followed the lines of the Indian Ports Act, 1908, references to which are given in the margin of the Bill. In the existing definition of the term "landing-place" a slight amendment has been made by deleting the superfluous words "wharfage, "cranage" which are practically covered by the phrase "landing, shipping or storage of goods." The definition of the term "Commissioner" is unnecessary for the purposes of the Act. The Chief Customs-authority is a term sufficiently defined in section 3 (*a*) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878. The sub-clauses of clause (*e*) of section 5 of the Act have been redrafted so as to make the wording clearer and more uniform. As sections 6 and 9 of the Act refer to bye-laws, the word "rule" in clause 4 has been altered to "bye-law." As the Revenue Commissioner will have no powers under the Act, the reference to him in the opening words of section 9 of the Act has been omitted. The clause (*bbb*) which it was proposed in the original Bill to add to section 9 of the Act is sufficiently provided for in new section 11 (1). Section 10 of the Act has been redrafted so as to make it clear that expenditure out of fees realized in a port need not be restricted to that port alone. Under new section 10 (*c*), expenditure can be incurred for the provision of such facilities as barges or lighters for the more convenient landing of passengers.

Mr. Hogg in a supplementary minute said:—I desire to draw the attention of the Council to sub-section (2) of new section 11 in clause 7 of the Act. This sub-section makes it clear that the fees leviable under this Act, or any portion of them may be expended in payment of interest on advances which Government may make for any of the purposes of the Act. I regard this as of special importance as I am of opinion that such advances will be absolutely necessary, if any effective progress is to be made. The fees collected are not likely to be sufficient to provide funds for improvements of any importance, if they are employed as capital; but if they are employed in payment of interest on capital to be borrowed from Government then the objects of the Bill may be attained and substantial progress made. I believe that this view is shared by most, if not all of the members of the Select Committee.

Mr. Carmichael in moving the second Reading said that the Bill as laid before the Council now had been entirely redrafted by the Committee. The Select Committee had thought a considerable freedom should be left in regard to the clause for levying of fees from passengers. The fees would now be levied from ship owners and not from passengers as was originally proposed.

The second Reading was passed.

The Bill was then gone through clause by clause and the third Reading was passed.

The Council will meet to-day at 11-30 a.m.

INTERPELLATIONS.

INDIAN PROFESSORS IN ARTS COLLEGES.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. G. M. Bhurgri Government stated that the number of Indians appointed permanently to the professorial chairs in Government Arts Colleges during the last 10 years is four. In addition four were taken over by Government with the Gujarat College in 1913. Their qualifications are as follows:—

Three—degree of M.A. of the Bombay University.

One—degrees of M.A. of the Bombay University (in three branches) and Ph.D. of the Harvard University (U.S.A.) in Sanskrit.

One—degrees of M.A. and B.Sc. of the Bombay University.

One—degrees of M.A. and LL.B. of the Bombay University.

One—degrees of M.A. of the Bombay University and B.A. of Cambridge University.

One—degree of B.A. of the Bombay University.

These posts were not advertised in newspapers.

GERMAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte asked what steps Government had taken to prevent disorganization of the educational institutions conducted by German and other alien enemy subjects who have been interned or deported?

The following reply was given during the last and the current financial years Government made special grants to such schools as needed assistance owing to the withdrawal from their staff of teachers of German or Austrian nationality. Now that these institutions have had ample time to adjust themselves to new conditions, Government do not propose to continue this policy of special subsidies.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole asked:—Will Government be pleased to publish in the form of a Press Note the extent and nature of work that has been done hitherto by the "Committee of Direction for Industrial and Technical Education" in this Presidency?

The following reply was given:—The Committee of Direction for Technical Education, whose functions are specified in paragraph 7 of Press Note No. 1855, dated the 27th June, 1913, commenced the supervision of technical schools on the 1st April, 1914. A summary of the work done by the Committee during 1914-15 will be found in paragraph 111 of the last annual report of the Director of Public Instruction. Government think it unnecessary to publish a press note on the subject at present.

BUILDING BY-LAWS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S., asked:—Will Government be pleased to state whether they have taken or propose to take any special steps to secure that there shall be adequate building by-laws in force in the several mofussil municipalities in the near future?

The following reply was given:—With Government Resolution No. 739, dated the 28th January, 1914, copies of a note by the Honourable Mr. Orr, entitled "How to check the growth of insanitary conditions in Bombay City," were forwarded to all Commissioners and Collectors. The Collectors were requested to communicate copies to the municipalities in their districts and, in the case of the larger municipalities, to ask them to consider the question of incor-

(Continued on page 3, column 6.)

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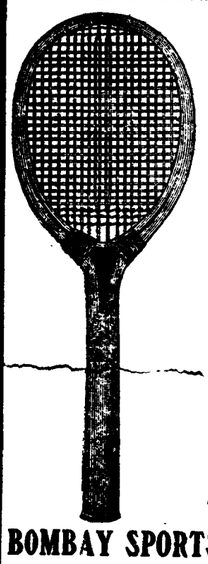

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SARAH BERNHARDT.

A WAR NOTE ON THE GREAT ACTRESS.

Among the earliest of the German cartoons of the war was a caricature of a gaunt and frenzied figure stalking the trenches and hurling "L'Aiglon" at the astonished "poilu." In this phlegmatic country it would be difficult to conceive of an actor, however famous, who should exhort the nation, observes "J. E. A." in the "Manchester Guardian.' But then we have never considered the theatre as the nation's affair. In France the actors are at least craftsmen of a national guild with a jealously guarded tradition for a history. They are entitled to speak for a nation. The prospect of encounter with these great ones speaking for France when France is in the throes of war may give the boldest pause. An audience of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, never lightly to be considered, may well take on an aspect of high ceremony. One fumbles for a ritual.

She sits to receive you in a modish dressing-room enamelled white with a profusion of flowers, a *décor* from a page of Balzac. At first you are inclined to take friendly shelter behind the crowd of dressers and managers, a staid little world inured to the tremendous by long use. You admire the good temper and show of interest with which a deputation is being suffered. "How they bore Madame—but terribly!" an attendant whispers you for a warning. The deputation dismissed, delighted out of all reasonableness with its spokesman's conversational prowess in an unknown tongue, it is now your turn, and your whole being is immersed in an immense courtesy. A contretemps is rare. True, I remember the discomfiture of a timorous inhabitant of these islands whose stammerings culminated in a "Madame, je vous trouve une grande actrice!" Something very like virulence lurked in the retort from De Musset, "Mais c'es une declaration que vous me faites la!" upon which my unhappy compatriot edged and sidled out of the presence. Then there was the rout of the well-intentioned beadle or mayor of sorts, a great opener of parks, whose compliments were resented as a simple outrage Resentment was clearly justified. The admirable fossil had opened fire in his best foundation-stone manner. But these are exceptions.

In front of her glass, then, physically exhausted but ever so mentally alert, sits the great work woman. Disdainful of subterfuge, she gives you the full face of which the lineaments belong to a nation, confronting you unshrinkingly that you may read according to your wit and imagination that mask on which a thousand passions of the scene have left their trace. She stretches out the fine hand of the ageing artist, which so many of the scene's tragic kings have "lipped and trembled kissing." The voice is hoarse now, but in the restless eyes the old fires smoulder. The nostrils are still aquiver, as who should say a horse scenting peril. The spirit is dauntless, defiant of age and natural shock. "Jusqu'au bout!" the war play's last word of exhortation to France, might well be the device of the actress in the long and stern fight against latterday misfortune. "Quandmeme!" her actual device, is the watchword of the steel conscious of the fraying scabbard.

"Les critiques ne savent rien!" was a half-serious thrust I made no attempt to parry. We may, however, note that Mme. Bernhardt is no stranger to that transcendant theory of the art of acting by virtue of which the actor imposes a single personality on all his parts. In this school such contrary folk as Hamlet and Richard Gloster are one, Iagos confound with Othellos, Shylock disputes with Lear as to which shall most resemble the player as he lives. The passion of a Phedre, the story of a Joan of Arc, the glamour of a Marguerite Gauthier are all merged in a single effulgence. But this canonisation of personality is not without its handicap. The actor is debarred by his very flamboyance from all but the greatest creations, and may no longer cope wih the insignificant. When Mme. Bernhardt essays the dying stripling of her war play she does it not for our conviction but for her own interest. It amuses her to tear to ribbons the sleeves of the shirt under the tunic. "Il faut etre realiste!" she declares lihgtheartedly. Beneath the ostentatious splash of lifeblood she paints for her own edification a realistic little wound. This affords an almost child-like gratification. "Ca m'amuse!" No theory of acting here, only an echo of the gaiety that surrounds her genius. But the performance has not been without some of the real stuff of acting. The wistful fingering of the standard, the the reverence of the disciple for the relic, the delirium of the mystic and the visionary, the ecstasy of the martyr and purged innocence of the saint—these things are as wonderful as ever. They are part of the supremest workmanship of our time. Let us beware of attributing the fervour of these war performances to patriotism rather than to the actor's art. Not even these latter days can give to "Porte-drapeau, mon camarade!" a greater exultation than was to be found in "L'Aiglon" in the days of profound peace. One is not quite sure whether, curiously enough, actual war has not taken some of the edge off this fine frenzy of patriotism that is Mme. Bernhardt's—to an infinitesimal degree but still perceptibly. Her art has always been at its greatest in contact with the abstract and the ideal. The present flame is kindled by a big war, the biggest of all wars if you like, but a particular war after all, with local gratifications and the recovery of an actual Alsace. When, as in "L'Aiglon," our minds were not tuned to immediate advantage, her art seemed to soar on a freer wing. The little play has to its credit half a dozen lines on the function of the artist, significantly declaimed by Mme. Bernhardt. "The sword of the soldier pierces the flesh, the word of the poet is still to dominate the spirit." To fight is not more noble than to inspire.

As one leaves the theatre one's mind goes back to the first rising on one's youthful horizon of this now mellowing star. The theatre was the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, and the play that hectic, flushed masterpiece of the hothouse, "La Dame aux Camelias." From some untravelled end of the earth, on her way to Paris, came the great actress, the wings of genius touching us lightly as she passed. It was all very wonderful and incomprehensible. One thing only did one realise clearly, and that was the imminence of eclipse which must always threaten radiance more than mortal. The flame of Rachel's genius, people said had burned too fiercely for the frail body, and here was just such another fire. . . . This early enthusiasm, wonderful though it was, wonderful as are all first acceptances of greatness dimly seen and insecurely grasped, was at the time little more than the eager response of youth to the exotic and the incredible. One looks back, oh! ever so leniently, upon all that half-discerning enthusiasm which has deepened so immeasurably. The quality of our appreciation has changed; this art, which in its heyday lit up a firmament, moves towards its setting in infinite serenity. We find a reason now for the old unreasoning emotion; incalculable glamour begins to fade. There has succeeded a lasting reverence for the supreme and unfailing conscientiousness of the artist, an enduring recognition of her great spirit.

SOLICITOR'S STOLEN HEART.

£1,250 FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

A Sheriff's jury at Preston on February 10 awarded £1,250 damages to Miss Nina Dorothy Masters, of Goodwill Villa, Kensington-road, Blackpool, who brought an action for breach of promise of marriage against Mr. Richard Ramsbottom, solicitor, 96, Whalley-road, Accrington, now a second lieutenant in the Lancashire Fusiliers.

Mr. Hodgson, barrister, said Miss Masters, aged 23, resided with her parents at Blackpool, and defendant until he joined the forces practised as a solicitor at Accrington. Plaintiff's father was manager of a large store at Manchester, and defendant's father was a builder and contractor in a large way of business in Accrington.

The parties met at Bispham in March, 1910, when plaintiff was 18 and defendant 24. They soon fell in love, and became engaged between themselves, but the formal announcement was not made until November, 1912, when it had the approval of both families. From this time defendant regularly spent week-ends at the house of plaintiff's parents, went trips with her father on his private yacht, and was treated as a member of the family.

HIS SENSE OF HUMOUR.

It was agreed that the wedding should take place on August 2,1913, but it was put of at the suggestion of the defendant for a short time, in order that he might give her a better position. During their five year's acquaintance defendant wrote some 800 letters. In one of these, after quoting from the marriage service, he wrote: "Are you sure you would not object to a minister sentencing you for life"

Counsel said defendant was a good-looking young man, of pleasant disposition, and his sense of humour was indicated by the following letter:

Dear Madam,—I have to-day been consulted by Mr. Richard Ramsbottom with regard to a heart stolen by you from him, and have to inform you that unless the same be returned, together with 6s. 8d.—my costs—legal proceedings will at once be commenced against you for the recovery thereof.—Yours truly, R Ramsbottom.

"UNDYING LOVE."

In January, 1913, he wrote a letter which began: "My fairest sweetheart," and proceeded, "Yes, darling, I love you, and nothing will ever alter that. Whatever you do or I do, or whatever may happen, you can always believe, sweetheart, that you hold for eternity the undying love of my whole being. That is something I can never take away from you. Believe me, darling, you are all the world to me, yes to me, your ever-loving sweetheart, Dick."

Towards the the close of last year defendant wrote to plaintiff stating that he would never be able to keep her or to make her happy because he had not the wherewithal to do it, adding: "So while you are still young I ask you to break off our engagement, because it is torture to me to think I shall have to keep you waiting endlessly. Why should we go on with the forlorn hope? It is simply impossible, so please write back and say it is all off.—Yours, etc., Dick. P. S. This is absolutely final."

Plaintiff formally corroborated counsel's statement. The jury assessed the damages as stated at £1,250.

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GENERAL JOFFRE.

AFTER TWO WINTER CAMPAIGNS.

I chanced to see General Joffre the other day as he stepped out of his motor-car on his return from a long tour of the eastern front with President Poincare, and was struck by his vigorous appearance, the firmness and elasticity of his stride and his general look of robust good health, writes M. H. G. Cardozo, in the "Daily Mail." He was wearing the traditional undress uniform of a French general—black dolman, with black brandebourgs, red trousers with a large black stripe on either leg, soft leather high boots, and a red kepi with golden oak leaves. On his sleeve were three stars indicating his rank. Had he wished it a marshal's baton might have figured there, but General Joffre modestly prefers to wait till the end of the war for honours.

The Generalissimo is now in his sixty-sixth year, and far from seeming to feel the tremendous strain, both mental and physical, which he has undergone during the last eighteen months, and under which many other generals, Allied and enemy, have broken down, he has taken on more work. At the beginning of the war he was in command of the French armies in France and Belgium, and since the end of last year he has had to grapple with problems of Balkans strategy, as well as having been placed in supreme command of all the French armies in the field at home and abroad.

WALKING EXERCISE.

General Joffre probably owes his wonderful good health, which enables him to withstand the constant mental fatigue and responsibility of commanding some four and a half million men, to his frugal and temperate life and frequent exercise. Hardly a day passes without the Generalissimo going for a long tour of personal inspection of the trenches and front line positions, entailing the covering of many miles on foot. His stride is so steady and uniform that he nearly always tires out his staff officers before he is himself ready to re-enter his motor-car and return to his headquarters.

General Joffre lives in a small villa in a quiet street in a country town. His orderly has instructions always to call the General at five o'clock in the morning, but he generally finds his master awake. Breakfast, coffee and roll, is quickly dismissed, and then General Joffre is ready for work. The early morning passes quickly in listening to and reading reports, and signing the countless documents which have to pass through his hands.

At 11-30 he has luncheon, which is his principal meal, and to which he does ample justice. The French Commander-in-Chief drinks but little wine and never touches spirits in any shape or form. Neither does he smoke. The afternoon is generally devoted to a drive in a motor-car and a long walk, and almost invariably Generes' Joffre is back at his quarters for dinner at a quarter to seven, and in his office hard at work again at 8-30. "Light-out" is at eleven, and General Joffre then goes to bed.

COOL AND QUIET.

I have spoken to many staff officers who have lived with the Generalissimo during these two winter campaigns, and all of them have been struck with his wonderful rapidity at grasping essential details and dealing with the mass of work which awaits him every day. He is not at all the traditional Frenchman, as most Englishmen picture him. Tall and stout, but with the legs of an athlete, "le pere Joffre," as he is known by his men, hardly ever makes a gesture and never raises his voice.

As one officer told me, he possesses a most wonderful control over his nerves, and in the gravest circumstances he has always shown the greatest calm. The night before the battle of the Marne, on which hung the destinies of France, an officer who arrived at headquarters with an urgent message, found the Generalissimo fast asleep in his bed.

HILL-CLIMBING RACE.

Another anecdote which I have been told about General Joffre shows that he has activity and staying power remarkable in a man of his age. He was making a tour of inspection of the front in Champagne some time after the offensive of last autumn in the company of several staff officers and a distinguished neutral military attache. At one point it was necessary to climb for four or five hundred yards up a steep hill to an observation post. Recent rains had washed the path away and mud and gravel made the foothold very difficult.

General Joffre, with a small ash stick in his right hand, set out at the head of the officers, most of whom were from twenty to fifteen years his junior. He set such a pace that it became something like a race for the top. The Generalissimo did not seem to notice that he was outdistancing the others, and when he reached the top he found he was alone, with the neutral attache some yards behind him, tired and out of breath.

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is a feeling of weariness, depression, fatigue, which affects equally men, women and children, and it is most important that these signs of a run-down condition be not neglected. Neglect may easily lead to more serious ailments. Therefore if you are feeling exhausted, slack and depressed, don't delay, start taking Iron 'Jelloids' to-day. Iron 'Jelloids' enrich the blood and tone the whole system so that energy is soon restored—the appetite returns and you realise the joy of vigorous health. IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2A. containing Quinine are especially beneficial in combatting malaria.

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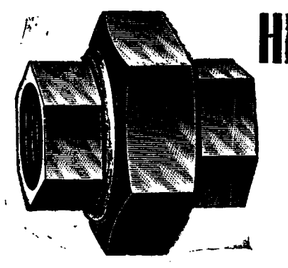

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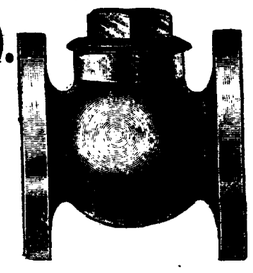

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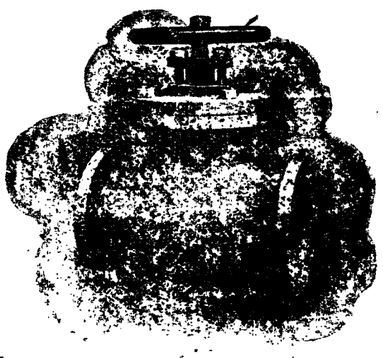

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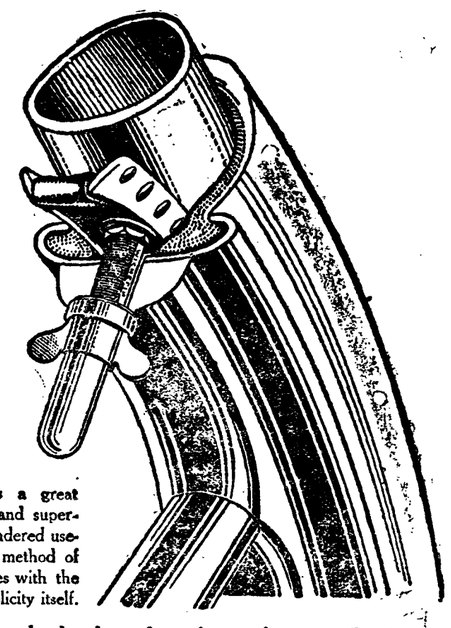

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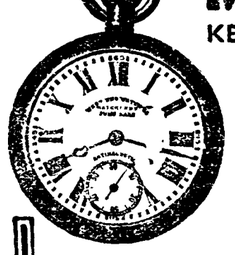

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